The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896. NO. 26

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.10		8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....5.31		8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...5.36		8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....5.53		9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.15		9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.36		9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....6.42		9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown6.57		10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ..7.06		10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport 7.15		10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....7.39		10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville 7.54		11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville. 7.58		11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....8.10		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3.	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

GOOD ROADS.

Some Suggestions Concerning Their Construction at Very Moderate Cost.

From the Engineering Record.

A proposal for improved country roads more moderate in first cost than many of the propositions we have seen is contained in an article entitled, "Good Roads of Pennsylvania," by John Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture and director of farmers' institutes in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton finds that there are 80,000 miles of country roads in the state, and that the average amount expended on them in 1895 was slightly less than $49 per mile. Although this rate of expenditure has been maintained for years there is very little of what may be termed good roads. Stating that the essentials of a good road are dryness, solidity, easy grades and smoothness, Mr. Hamilton advocates improved roads only seven feet wide in the sparsely settled districts and with but 6½ inches thickness of broken stone, more in accordance with the latest French practice than with much of our present day construction.

The plan, briefly stated, is as follows: Re-grade the road so as to have it high enough for drainage purposes, and when, in a year's time, say, the earth has become thoroughly compacted, smooth it over with a road machine and put down the stone paving. The stone is to be laid in the middle of the old road and given transverse slopes not exceeding 1½ to 2 inches in a yard.

As this stone must form a compact and impenetrable mass to protect the soil below it, it is necessary that the stone be broken small, not exceeding 1½ inches in greatest dimensions. Taking the cost of the stone at 9 or 10 cents a cubic yard before crushing, he estimates that stone can be crushed for 18 cents a yard, the broken stone can be put down on the roads at points not more than one mile from the crusher for 38 cents per yard, making the total cost 65 cents per yard, or about $500 per mile for dimensions named. Maintaining the present expenditure of about $40 per mile, this would allow the roads to be repaved in about ten years.

He also pleads for wider tires on wagons, the payment of taxes in cash instead of allowing them to be worked out, longer terms for road supervisors, and employment of a permanent force for maintaining the roads after improvement. Of these last mentioned changes in the policy in road management there is nothing to be said; they would undoubtedly improve country roads, not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the United States.

In justice to Mr. Hamilton it should be stated that he does not claim that this method of construction would make a perfect road, but in advocating as light a method of road construction as he does we are afraid Mr. Hamilton is dangerously near the point where economy ceases to be a virtue. The price of 65 cents simply places the stone on the road with no allowance for engineering advice, competent supervision or rolling. This style of construction is reccommended on the strength of recent official investigations made on the French "routes nationales," and quoted in Professor Rockwell's "Roads and Pavements in France." These show that the average thickness of the stone layer on 22,000 miles of stone road in 1894 was 5⅞ inches. The same investigations showed that the average thickness of broken stone on roads with a stone foundation was 4¼ inches above the foundation, and on roads without foundation 5 7-8 inches. The thickness varied from 3 1-8 inches to 10 5-8 inches in roads without foundation, and from 2½ inches to 8½ inches on roads with foundation. Two-fifths of the total length of these roads have a thickness less than 4 inches, and that is considered the limit of safety. Comparison with similar tests made in 1886 showed an average decrease in thickness in that time of only five thirty-seconds of an inch.

In applying these statistics to future road work in Pennsylvania, it must be remembered that the "routes nationales" have some of them been in existence for centuries, and all of them have been either built or maintained under the supervision of the French government, whose system of roadmaking and maintenance is a model for the world. On a hard, well beaten, well located and well drained road, a covering of six inches or slightly less is sufficient if carefully watched by a competent repair force, but it would be a different thing to put that thickness for a width of seven feet in the middle of the average Pennsylvania country road without rolling or protection from narrow tires, the evil tendencies of which would be intensified on a seven foot width.

There is undoubtedly a demand for good roads at a moderate cost, and there is much of value to road builders in Mr. Hamilton's bulletin, but it takes an expert to economize successfully, and we believe an expert engineer will more than earn the infinitisimal percentage of total expenditure than his salary amounts to on any extensive road work.

A Warning from Webster.

Speech at New York, March 15, 1837.

He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders indeed to greedy capital, which is keen-sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it.

Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain, or rashness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor.

The Silver Mine Owners.

Roan County, Tenn., Republican.

If silver mine owners are so patriotic and really are so bent on giving us more money and saving the country, why didn't they think about it when silver was worth $1.29 an ounce. Patriot Stewart and the other silversmiths sold the products of their mines abroad and didn't care a darn whether our circulation was $15 or $50. In 1872 when we had only 8,000,000 silver dollars in the country, Mr. Stewart was engaged in sending his silver abroad, selling it at a profit, and voting for a gold standard. Now that we have sixty times as many silver dollars in the country and silver is cheap he is a patriot. And such patriots are paying the freight on the Bryan boom.

Did Not Know His Relatives.

A *Star* reporter was talking to a Washingtonian in front of an uptown hotel entrance when a handsome young woman walked by and went into the door beyond. Evidently she knew or thought she knew the Washingtonian, for she hesitated as if about to speak to him, but the man gave no sign.

"Why didn't you speak to the lady?" inquired the writer man.

"I wasn't sure I knew her, and am not now," he replied.

"Couldn't you have taken chances?"

"Not any more."

There was something back of that sort of an answer, and the writer man went after it.

"Oh," he laughed, "you've made a mistake in knowing people, have you?"

"Not exactly; but in thinking I knew them. At least in thinking I knew a lady once. It was this way: Four or five years ago my folks were spending the summer at Rockville, and I came to town one afternoon to meet a cousin of my wife's from the Southwest, whom I'd never seen, and escort her home. Of course, I had a description, but that don't always count, and when I saw a good looking woman descend from the car, I sailed right in and introduced myself as her cousin's husband and her escort to the country. She accepted the escort with a charming smile, asked about the health of her dear cousin and all that in a general way, which seemed all right, though slightly vague, as it appeared to me later, and we went from the Baltimore and Potomac station over to the Baltimore and Ohio to catch a train.

"What would have happened if we had caught the train I don't know, but we missed it, and then while we waited I took her up town to a restaurant for supper, as the next train was going to put us home too late for it there. I telegraphed my wife that we would be out on a later train, and then blew my pretty cousin off to a nice little feed that cost me $5. We lingered at the table, for she was a charming person to talk with, and I let her look at a fine diamond ring I wore and which she admired.

"There was some trouble about the bill when the waiter presented his check, and I laid my pocket book down on the table and went over to the cashier's desk with the waiter and the money I had given him. I presume my back was turned five minutes away from my delightful cousin, and when I turned to go to her again she wasn't there. One waiter had seen her go into the hotel from the cafe, but had not given it a thought, and we immediately began a search for her. Suffice it to say, also, that when I got home the real cousin was there, also a very pretty woman, and, in conclusion, suffice it to say, that I speak to no more women unless they come to me with credentials. That lost diamond was worth $100, and there was $50 in the pocketbook, to say nothing of my injured feelings and betrayed confidence."

It was truly a fit time for sympathy and the writer extended all he had in stock.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Railroad Building.

Only 717 miles of railroad were built during the first six months of the present year. This is a very small amount of trackage, although it exceeds that during the same period last year, when only 622 miles were laid, or that of 1894, when only 495 miles were put down. All this simply shows the extent to which railroad building has been checked in this country during the present period of depression. What is more there are no indications that there will be a revival of this important measure of progress for sometime to come. It is perhaps just a well that things are in this condition at present. There has been too much railroad building in some years. The work has been carried on beyond the demands of the situation. Roads have often been built before they were needed. The inevitable result followed. They did not pay and went into the hands of receivers or were sold by the Sheriff. Millions upon millions of dollars have been lost in this way. This cessation of unneeded railroad building may, therefor, be regarded moree in the light of a benefit at this time than a cause for regret. There is no danger that it will not be resumed so soon as the commercial aud financial situation demands it. The tendency always has been to force matters rather than await a condition of actual requirements. There is plenty of money in the country to take up this work on as extensive a scale as ever, only capital sees that at present the field is not a promising one and consequently it refrains from venturing where the conditions of success seem unfavorable. On the whole, the small amount of railroad building so far done this year is simply a precautionary movement fully warranted by the critical financial situation. When the situation improves the old time activity will be resumed.

While the tender-hearted humanitarians in this country are weeping over the atrocities perpetrated in Turkey against the Armenians, it may be as well for them to adjust their glasses for nearer vision. The crimes being committed in Cuba against God and humanity by Weyler and his Spanish generals and soldiers have never been exceeded for their brutality in civilized warfare. Men and women are shot down on the slightest pretext or are imprisoned and starved without mercy or a trial. Hospitals are being captured and the inmates, both men and women, murdered. The great foundlings asylum in Havana has been seized for a military hospital by Weyler and the waif inmates taken out and placed inside the closed walls of an unhealthy convent. Innocent men, women and children are attacked in their homes by the Spanish troops and summarily dealt with. The Spanish recruits find their greatest enemy in the climate of the island and their sufferings are intense. Misery, destitution and destruction are everywhere and people within the Spanish lines live in the greatest dread of their lives. Grant Cuba belligerent rights and end the struggle.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the eclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at B. O'Connor & Sons Mapleton and Mill Creek.

POLLY'S MISTAKE.

"Now, which one?" asked Polly, and she stood on tiptoe that she might determine the point.

She was a plump Polly.

She was a short Polly and the mantel-piece was a high one, so that there was no other thing to do than to stand on tiptoe while she gazed at two faces and wondered, "Which one?"

They were not female faces, but Polly, though young, was old enough to take a very positive interest in masculine faces. She had already decided which one she would like to marry, and would she have been surprised if some day, out of that surface of paper on the mantel-piece, had broken a voice, "Polly, my dear, as I love you, will you marry me?"

But he had maintained a grave silence because only a picture, for which reason nobody could claim credit for unusual discretion of speech for a man. Yes, dumb, dumb, and that gave Polly's warm affection a chill. Then he was her "first cousin Joe," and a kind of brother, was he not? That gave her marrying fever a still colder chill. This young man was very handsome. His eyes were as expressive as Polly's, and that is saying a good deal. Her eyes were black, soft and loving. Any one that had eyes as handsome as Polly Ricker's, owned an excellent piece of property. His features were very regular. The lines of his mouth showed firmness, yet tenderness, and Polly, first looking round to see if Aunt Nabby were "peekin'," had kissed the picture the very day of our story. Aunt Nabby was not given, though, to "peekin'." That very moment she was frying doughnuts because Polly liked them. The other picture on the mantel-piece was that of an honest, reliable soul; but Polly had no affection for him. She was a visitor under the roof, and in the two weeks that her visit had stretched across, she had not learned very much about the history of beings whose only presence was that of pictures. Had not Aunt Nabby said that this plain sensible face belonged to a sailor, a young captain?

"Oh, the other is a seaman only; but I had rather marry a handsome sailor than a homely, stiff captain," was Polly's opinion.

She sighed.

She was thinking that the handsome sailor was only Cousin Joe. She hesitated a moment, kissed the photograph again and then went downstairs to look out of a window fronting the sea and to pity sailors.

Everybody in the neighborhood had something to do with the sea, which was only a bit of a way off and kept pounding night and day on the rocks, making all the fuss it could to attract as much attention as possible. To keep this unruly sea in any kind of subjection every one must do something. Uncle Ronald Ricker was the keeper of the yellow life-saving station on the rim of the gray sands.

Uncle Ronald was a big, burly, good-natured kind of a fellow. Aunt Nabby was a slim, slender woman, whose thoughts were quick-moving, darting out like swallows' wings, and her eye sparkled like a run of brook water the day the spring has lifted the lid of ice covering it.

Said Uncle Ronald to Aunt Nabby in the hearing of Polly at the window:

"I'd like to have you, Nabby, clean up at the station, if you will, sweep round and so on. Nothin' doin' there in summer, but I want to keep things sort of slicked up, and I'll 'low you pay for it. I've got to be off to my tater-patch t'other side of the back pastur'."

"I will, Ronald."

Ronald Ricker left the room.

"Polly, soon as I have finished these ere doughnuts—then—come on!" cried Aunt Nabby. "We will run that life-savin' station this forenoon. They shall have a female crew today. You get the brooms ready. It is a worn-out thing down at the station. We'll be lively and start soon."

A smart but sprightly broom-brigade soon charged on the station and captured it without difficulty. Windows were thrown up, the brooms set to whisking, and the dust routed.

The living-room below, the men's headquarters by day, speedily was swept. The boat-room, with its apparatus of surf-boat and breeches-buoy, life-car and Lyle gun, rockets and signals, received prompt attention, and this floor also was thoroughly swept. Aunt Nabby remained to do some "cleanin' out" behind the door where one of the other but less particular crew had left a heap of dirt. Polly, singing away, went upstairs hopping like a robin from step to step, landing on the threshold of the masculine crew's quarters by night.

"The beds look all right," said Polly, eying six iron beds, neatly covered with bedding and set in two prim rows along the northern and southern walls of the room. "Yes, they look all right, but I know those men didn't sweep under the beds. N-o, before I sweep I'll take a look off from the look-out on the roof."

This was a platform on the roof, railed about, and supporting a flagstaff. Here on clear days a watch was kept by the surfmen. If need be, a signal could be run up to the top of the staff, and any needy craft on the water promptly instructed.

"Guess women's eyes can see as quick as men's," murmured Polly, "and we will have it so today."

On her way up a short flight of steps to the lookout she halted in a little recess and examined the box of signals kept there. Since her arrival she had been very much interested in the signal department, and, instructed by Uncle Ronald, felt that she could now handle those signals as readily as the keeper himself.

"Don't I wish that Cousin Joe, whom I never saw only in his picture, were off on the water and needed some signaling from the shore!"

If she had allowed the promptings of her heart and the signal vocabulary permitted, she would have at once signaled, "I love thee, Joseph." But he was just Cousin Joe, and repressing any demonstrations of special interest, she lifted the scuttle in the roof, threw it back, climbed upon the platform, and looked off.

Her heart started up and began to beat like a thresher's flail, for there was a schooner flying a signal. She knew what it meant. Was it Cousin Joe off there? Whoever it was, a signal of "distress" was fluttering above the vessel. Should Polly run down to get Uncle Ronald? When in summer, during the season of closed doors and vacant rooms at the station, any disaster might happen on the water, the proper procedure was to run for the keeper and notify him. At the head of as many of the old crew as he could gather from cornfields and fish-houses the keeper hurried to the station, operating as might be advisable. Uncle Ronald, though, was off on a "tater-patch," a mile away. In the mean time the whole United States navy, ducking their heads one after the other, could sink off this very station.

"Wasn't a female crew running this station today?" soliloquized Polly, "I'll answer that signal myself."

The schooner was so near the shore that if her sails had been set the appropriate siginal would have been the JD of the international code of signals, "You are standing in to danger," but this vessel had dropped her canvas, as if meaning to halt anyway, and then she had a suspicious look, as if sinking.

"I'll let them know they are recognized, and that they may expect help," thought Polly, working swiftly.

Turning away from the staff, at whose head now fluttered this signal like a tongue of cheering speech, Polly ran down the short stairway into the crew's night-quarters, then down the stairs, dropping to the kitchen, and cried, in jerks:

"Oh—oh! Auntie—quick! Danger!"

"What!"

"Quick!"

She was now darting through the outer door.

"Git your uncle, Polly!"

"Too—too—far off! Come!"

And Nabby sprang after Polly.

"Let's—take—uncle's—boat, Aunt Nabby!"

"We go off?"

"Yes—yes! You can row; so can I."

"Good for ye!" cried Aunt Nabby. "I am with ye."

They rushed uncle's boat down to the firm, shelving sands. They pulled it through the low-running surf, and soon were alongside the schooner in distress.

"Quick—quick!" said a sailor, bringing a box to the vessel's rail. "We ran on the rock in the night, lost our boat, though we got off the rock, started a leak, and have been settlin' ever since—there, I'll go back with ye. Then I'll pull off and get another load. Cap'n is in the cabin getting things up. You are good to come off—women, too. Ready? Hum—now? All together. Pull!"

The boat was rowed ashore, the box, precious with papers and money, carried up the sands, and then the sailor said:

"Lemme go back alone. I will make more room for the next load, with cap'n or any one that comes."

"I won't marry that captain, running on a rock," thought Polly. "He must be stupid and homely. Give me a handsome sailor."

She thought of Cousin Joe and the homely captain perched in state on the mantel-piece at the house.

As if looking behind and discovering her thoughts the sailor remarked:

"It wa'n't the fault of our cap'n that we were on that rock, or narybody's. Things will happen, you know."

"I wouldn't marry him anyway," silently resolved Polly.

As the boat was rustling through the surf, Aunt Nabby said:

"Now, Polly, we are the crew today you know, and must do jest as a crew does to the shipwrecked. I'll start a fire in the kitchen stove in the station. I saw some coffee and sugar there in the pantry, and I'll git some milk and cake and biskit. We'll fix 'em. You watch by the stuff, as it comes. Rest of the crew is agoin' to the station."

Load after load was safely brought from the schooner, which all this time was settling. With the last boat-load came the captain. Polly started when she saw him step on the sands. Why hadn't she seen it while he was in the boat nearing the land? If Cousin Joe's picture had left the mantel-piece, and, turning up, had stepped out of the boat, she could not have been more surprised. This was Cousin Joe himself. She sprang forward.

"Why, Cousin Joe, is it you?" she cried, flying up to him, reaching as high as she could and throwing her arms about him.

"I—I—I—" stammered the young man, blushing, though not displeased. "I—I—thank you with my whole heart for helping us so nobly, but I am not your Cousin Joe, sorry to say!"

Not Polly's Cousin Joe?

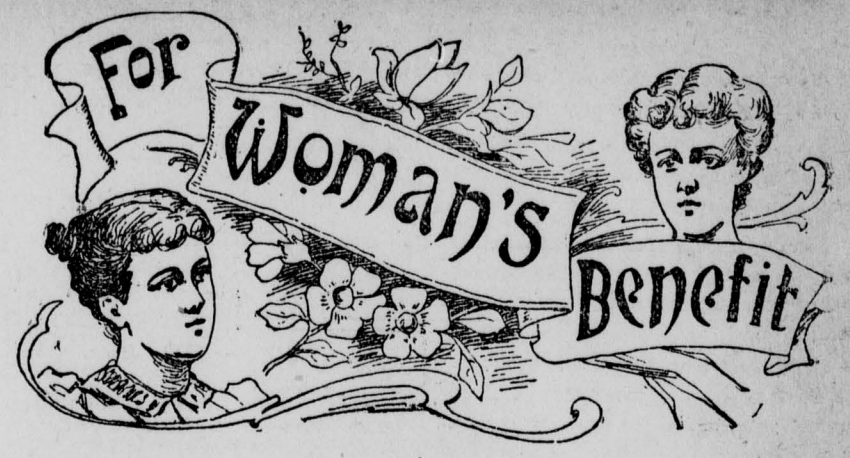
"Why, why!" she mumured, in confusion, starting back.

Another voice, though, was speaking—somebody from the station—and laughing heartily. "Dick Warner, I do declare—ha, ha! Glad to see ye hum! Polly, Polly, dear, come here! This is Dick Warner."

"I thought it was Cousin Joe—that picture on the mantel-piece," said Polly, blushing and hanging low her head.

"No, no," screamed Aunt Nabby, "You made a mistake. Cousin Joe is t'other picture—ha, ha! He'll be hum soon!"

Yes, the real Cousin Joe came home soon, and just in time to hear of the engagement between a certain young female surfman and Captain Richard Warner.—New York Ledger.



INDIA'S WOMAN LAWYER.

The East, so long changeless, is changing rapidly at last. Even India has given a lead to England in the matter of the lady barrister. Miss Cordelia Sorabji, a Parsee damsel, who is as well known at Oxford as at Poona, is the very newest of new "bar-maids," and conducted her first case with such success at the Poona Sessions Court that her client, who was accused of manslaughter, was acquitted.—London World.

A MENDING HINT.

A dressmaker lays down three rules for mending a silk waist: Use ravelings when you can. Sew from the under side. Do not turn over edges but darn flat and trust to careful pressing. If a bone begins to show through do not mend, but cut off the bone an inch. If the silk wears off around the hooks and eyes, move them along ever so little. Make a virtue of worn-out seams by applying black feather stitching; and remember that a silk waist is good as long as the upper part of the sleeves remain. Plastron, choker, lace cuffs and careful mending make a new waist for you.

A NEW HOME FOR WOMEN.

The Frances Mary Rest is the peaceful name of a new home for women in New York, which is designed for the most interesting of all poorer classes—the women whose chief handicap in life is perhaps their great attraction, the refinement that comes from high birth and gentle surroundings. Mrs. Sinclair is the founder of the Mary Frances Rest, and hopes to be able to interest many others in the work of providing a home for gentlewomen whose sensibilities are necessarily greatly hurt in the majority of charitable institutions, not through the management, but through the ways of their fellow inmates.—New York Advertiser.

NEW STYLE OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

Writing on dressing the hair, Isabel A. Mallon in the Ladies' Home Journal, says that "a pretty and absolutely new coiffure is the one that, while it rather gives the blouse effect, really consists of three deep waves that turn back, and which are, of course made by the iron. At the back the hair is arranged in a double eight twist that shows well at the sides, but does not rise above the top of the head. Women who have very little hair can tie it close to the head, fasten the switch on by a string drawn through its loop, which is the best way, and then, pinning down their own hair close to the head, arrange the switch to form the double eight. Elderly ladies, especially those whose hair has grown entirely white, wear it oftenest in a Pompadour roll, which requires a small pad under it, and then in the back have a plaited switch carefully pinned to the hair in a loop-like fashion. Many ladies who have reached middle age or passed it adhere to the coiffure selected as becoming when they were young, and it must be confessed that there is a certain dignity about this."

THE NEW WOMAN'S MATCHBOX.

Until this year the matchbox has been the unquestioned, exclusive property of man. Never once did he think of such a thing as the fairer sex borrowing it. He may have had a presentiment of her laying claim to his necktie, but his matchbox—never.

But the bicycle girl, who makes whatever she wants possible, has now laid siege to man's match-box. If she contemplates riding at night she needs matches to light her lamp, and necessarily she must carry them in a match-box.

That is the reason there are any number of new matchboxes this year which are smaller and more dainty than anything in this line ever seen before.

"Do the girls buy them?" a prominent jeweler was asked. To which question he answered: "Yes, indeed. The smaller sizes are made particularly for their special use."

The prettiest of the new matchboxes for girls are of gold with an enameled decoration. The enameling either takes the form of a college or yacht club flag, or it resembles a hand-painted miniature showing a girl on a wheel or the head of a dog. Many of these matchboxes are made with a concealed recess for a photograph. It is only when a certain spring is touched that the picture can be seen, so skilfully is it hidden away.

The silver matchboxes, decorated with the outline of a tiny bicycle in enamel, are also new.—Chicago Tribune.

FASHION NOTES.

The skirt and blazer will be quite as popular as it was last year.

The overskirt is slowly making its way into the ranks of fashion.

Yorkshire denims are among the most artistic draperies of the season.

Some new candle shades are in silver, with an edge of fluffy-colored silk.

Some of the prettiest capes are made on yokes and hang in full folds in the back and front to the waist line, while over the shoulders frills of lace fall the whole length of the arm.

A dreaded reaction has commenced against stiff and weighty interlining for the supple and transparent fabrics for next season. In its stead is used pliable crinoline, lawn, or foundation muslin if preferred.

The long dust cloaks, which fall quite to the feet, are things of beauty. They are as elaborately made as opera cloaks, having Watteau backs mounted on yokes trimmed with passementerie and loose fronts that are slightly confined at the waist line.

Our old friend, crepon, stands by us still, and even velvet has been treated to resemble it, the pile crushed into the semblance of creeping. This is used extensively for sleeves and millinery in petunia, green, magenta, black, purple and some other bright tones.

The voluminous crush choker with its flaring bows is no longer the proper neck dressing; in its stead we have the neat collars, straight and turned down, tucked, hemstitched and lace edged, or the little pointed ones which are of the same shape as the corners of a broken over linen collar.

There are many new notions in fans, eagle and owl feathers, starting from a band of marabout, and whereas a handsome black or white ostrich feather fan used to cost 10 guineas, the price is now reduced one-fifth. Some of the new gauzes are covered with an applique of silver on the ivory used for the sticks.

A very becoming bonnet for an elderly lady is made of black velvet. The soft crown is indented in the center, where two high black ospreys are fastened with a jeweled ornament. It is trimmed with a broad band of steel and jet passementerie. The side loops of velvet are covered with the same glittering bands, while the central one is left quite plain.

For bodices different from the skirts, many will be made of cloth or velvet covered with embroidery in silk, mixed with fine gold thread, or the last novelty, aluminum thread, which is as brilliant as silver, and does not blacken with time. This embroidery will be used for the charming Louis XV. coats, which are coming in again for evening dress, in splendid Lyons silks, broches, etc. These coats will have different waistcoats and lace jabots and cravats.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A low barometer almost invariably betokens a coming storm.

Glycerine is derived from the lye left after making soap, which for ages was considered of no use.

Dropping or striking a steel magnet, or causing it to vibrate by any other means, diminishes its magnetism.

Cartridges tested by Roentgen rays to show that they have been carefully loaded are offered for sale by a London gunsmith.

It is said that a New South Wales man has patented a diving-bell with which work can be done under water at a depth of 6,000 feet.

The ashes of coal from the mines of the Transvaal Coal Trust and other companies in South Africa have been analyzed recently, and found to contain nine pennyweights of gold to the ton.

Life-boats are now being made in some quarters of pumice stone. This is a material of great lightness and strength, and a boat made thereof will support a considerable load, even when full of water.

The use of aluminum plates for lithographing appears to be upon the increase. The aluminum plate can be used quite thin so that the weight is from 100 to 1,000 times less than stone, and the cost is about 100th of a stone.

According to a Singapore (India) paper, sixty percent of the cholera patients taken to the Pauper Hospital have been cured by hypodermic injections of strychnine, while fifty percent were saved in the General Hospital by other treatment.

The result of recent analyses show that the loss of weight suffered by coal from exposure to the weather is considerable. In some cases it reached 33.08 percent, while the deterioration in quality for purposes of fuel or gas making reached a still higher figure.

Balloons cost in France from $400 to $600 for those using 500 cubic feet of gas, and for the largest size from $1,000 to $1,200. They are let at about $20 to $40 per day, so that, counting the incidentals, a man can make a balloon excursion for about $80 or $100.

In connection with the projected railway to the summit of the Jungfrau, it is proposed to establish a series of meteorological stations at which it will be possible to study at various altitudes the relations of temperature, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, etc. The observatory at the summit will cost $20,000.

Chimneys Are Fickle.

"The hardest problem the builder has to wrestle with," said a well-known member of the profession recently, "is the chimney. What the heathen Chinee is to the human race and the left-handed mule to the animal kingdom, the chimney is to the various appurtenances that go to make up a human habitation. There is no safe rule for the construction of chimneys. You can build a chimney all right in theory, but when it comes down to practice that is another matter. Build two chimneys side by side in precisely the same manner. Employ the best skilled labor and construct them exactly on the same principles. One may draw all right and the other one smoke like a Choctaw. Yes, sir, the chimney is beyond all understanding, and any builder will tell you so."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Decorating Skulls.

Professor Zuckekandl, the noted Vienna litterateur, tells of a very strange custom in Salsbury, Kaernten and Tyrol. This is the decoration of the skulls of deceased relatives.

On account of the lack of space in most country cemeteries in this part of Austria, the graves have to be dug up every eight or ten years. The relatives of the deceased receive notice before the graves of their beloved ones are torn open, and the skeletons are generally taken by them to the bonehouse, where all bones are packed, one on top of the other. The skulls are then given in charge of the carpenter of the village, who decorates them and then returns them to the survivors of the deceased.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 27.

Review for the Third Quarter—Commentary.

LESSON I.—David, King of Judah (I Sam. ii., 1-11). Golden Text, Ps. xcvii., 1, "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." The Golden Text points onward to the time when the kingdom shall come and the Lord shall reign, as stated more fully in Dan. vii., 13, 14, 27; Rev. xi., 15. The death of Saul and David's being anointed king over Judah were a foreshadowing of the beginning of the reign of Christ. The reign of Ish-bosheth, David's enemy, over Israel for a time is suggestive of the enemies who shall continue even after the beast, or antichrist, shall have gone to the lake of fire.

LESSON II.—David, King Over All Israel (II Sam. v., 1-12). Golden Text, II Sam. v., 10, "David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him." The Son of David, the Lord Jesus Christ, will surely, in due time, reign over all Israel (Ezek. xxxvii., 21-24), and they will be a righteous Nation (Isa. lx., 21). He will also be King of Kings and Lord of Lords (Rev. xix., 16) on the whole earth. He is patiently waiting His time. Let us meekly and cheerfully wait with Him and daily keep "Going and Growing" (verse 10, margin).

LESSON III.—The Ark Brought to Jerusalem (II Sam. vi., 1-12). Golden Text, Ps. lxxxiv., 12, "O Lord of Hosts, blessed is the man that trusted in Thee!" It was David's way to inquire of the Lord in all matters, but he, like us, sometimes failed to do so and leaned upon his own understanding, or did as others. In this case he imitated the Philistines and got into serious trouble.

LESSON IV.—God's Promises to David (II Sam. vii., 4-16). Golden Text, Ps. lxxi., 1, "In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust!" When David was quiet in his kingdom and dwelling peacefully in his own house of cedar, it troubled him that the ark of God should be a tent, and he thought to build a house for the ark. God, however, had other thoughts, for He says, "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways My ways, saith the Lord" (Isa. lv., 8). His are as far above ours as heaven above earth, and He surprised David by the plans He had for him.

LESSON V.—David's Kindness (II Sam. ix., 1-13). Golden Text, Rom. xii., 10, "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." David continued to prosper, reigning over all Israel, executing judgment and justice, and he was preserved wherever he went (chapter viii., 14, 15). He had nothing but forgiveness in his heart for his enemies, and, for Jonathan's sake, seeks to find any of the house of Saul that he may show them them the kindness of God. May we, like Mephibosheth, dwell in Jerusalem (city of peace) and eat continually at the King's table.

LESSON VI.—David's Victories (II Sam. x., 8-19). Golden Text, Ps. xxvii., 1, "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear." This is the record of one of the Lord's victories for David, in which 40,700 Syrians were slain. When Israel walked with God, there was no king or people who could stand against them, for the Lord fought for them, but when they failed to walk with Him He allowed their enemies to prosper and overcome them. We would have more victories over our enemies, the world, the flesh and the devil, if we relied upon the Lord to fight for us, remembering "Thine is the power."

LESSON VII.—David's Confession and Forgiveness (Ps. xxxii., 1-11). Golden Text, Ps. li., 10, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me!" There is nothing more dangerous than ease and idleness, for then the devil is very busy. David in time of war was at home at ease when he was led into this great sin, and there was no peace to him till it was confessed and forgiven. One has said that confession is the lance which relieves the festering wound. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness, but whoso covereth his sins shall not prosper (I John i., 8-10; Prov. xxviii., 13).

LESSON VIII.—Absalom's Rebellion (II Sam. xv., 1-12). Golden Text, Ex. xx., 12, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." It does not seem possible that a son could treat his father as Absalom treated David, and yet it is but a sample of our treatment of God. He says, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against Me" (Isa. i., 2). And long afterward He had to say, "If, then, I be a father, where is mine honor?" (Mal. i., 6). As to our Lord Jesus, we know that His own to whom He came, instead of receiving Him, they killed Him.

LESSON IX.—Absalom's Defeat and Death (II Sam. xvii., 9-17, 32, 33). Golden Text, Ps. i., 6, "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." Who can tell what it means to perish? It is not the death of the body, for we are told not to fear that, but it is the destruction of body and soul in hell, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched. Math. x., 28; Mal. ix., 44. David would gladly have died for his son, for he was ready to meet God, but Absalom was not. See how in due time the transgressor is sure to come to his end.

LESSON X.—David's Love For God's House (I Chron. xxii., 6-16). Golden Text, Ps. lxxxiv., 4: "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house. They will be still praising Thee." The Lord Jesus is the true Solomon, Prince of Peace, and Jedidiah, beloved of the Lord (verse 9 and II Sam. xii., 25), for where He reigns there shall be peace and quietness unto Israel. The prosperity of Solomon's reign is very suggestive of the glorious millennial days that are coming, while the time of David is rather suggestive of the beginning of those days.

LESSON XI.—David's Gratitude to God (II Sam. xxii., 40.51). Golden Text, II Sam. xxii., 2, "The Lord is my rock and my fortress and my deliverer." Whether it was the words that David wrote as the sweet psalmist of Israel (chapter xxiii., 1-2) or the victories he gained over his enemies (verse 41), he acknowledged that it was all of God, who girded him with strength.

LESSON XII.—Destructive Vices (Prov. xvi., 22-33). Golden Text, Prov. xvi., 25, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Man's way is to live unto himself (verse 26), and then he is of course at strife with all who come in his way or interfere with him. The godly man is humble, unselfish, seeks not his own and lives unto God if only he may honor Him. With him the work of righteousness is peace and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxii., 17). "He that hath the Son of God hath life; he that hath not the Son of God hath not life."—Lesson Helper.

Blueberry Picking Profitable.

Blueberry pickers in the neighborhood of Columbia Falls, Me., got on an average only 2¼ cents a pound during the season just closed, although in the past the price has run from three to six cents; but the fruit was raked in so readily that two men picked twenty-five bushels one day before 2 o'clock and earned $5 each for their work.

THE TEXAS ON A ROCK.

The Battleship Struck While Steaming to the Newport Station.

THE "JONAH" OF THE NAVY.

The United States Second-Class Battleship Texas Has Added Another Mishap to Her Already Unfortunate Career---Went on a Reef at Low Tide ---In a Very Dangerous Position.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 17.—Misfortune follows close on the heels of the United States second-class battleship Texas. The victim of so many mishaps left the North Atlantic Squadron for the purpose of getting a supply of torpedoes here. She struck a rock while coming into the harbor at 5.50 o'clock p. m., and stuck hard and fast. She rested on the rock amidships and resisted all attempts made by the tug Aquidneck to dislodge her. The position of the vessel was a dangerous one, and it was believed that should a storm set in it would go hard with her.

The place where the vessel struck is almost directly opposite the torpedo station. The Texas left the North Atlantic squadron after the Massachusetts had left the harbor and joined the other ships. When she reached the harbor the tide was running out strongly, and was at about "half ebb."

The first warning the officers had of the danger was a slight shock just forward of amidships. Captain Glass at once ordered the port anchor out. The hook held firmly and the ship gradually swung broadside on to the beach. She was firm and could not be moved so as to make the least headway by the anchor. The ebbing tide left her a fixture for the night.

Captain Henry Glass and Lieutenant D. J. Kelly were both on the bridge, and neither supposed the water at that point to be so shallow.

As the tide fell the bow began to appear above water, and at night it was out of water. The stern was on a line with the water. All the naval officials who saw the vessel admitted her position to be a dangerous one.

The tug Aquidneck arrived alongside the Texas within half an hour after she struck and quickly got a line out. The warship, however, proved too heavy for the tug to handle and was apparently firmly fixed on the rock.

HISTORY OF THE SHIP.

The Texas Has Had Many Mishaps in Her Short Career.

The battle-ship Texas, built after plans secured abroad by Secretary Whitney and modified by American naval constructors, was launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard, June 27, 1892. She was known as Mr. Whitney's especial pet. Her subsequent career has been largely made up of mishaps. Many of these have been of minor importance, but they have earned for her the reputation of being a Jonah or having a hodoo.

While building, several men were fatally hurt on her, and one man plunged to death from her deck. Her engines were scorched in a fire at the Richmond Iron Works and her propeller was broken on her first trip to the yard. In her dock trial she swamped a lumber schooner with the swash from her screw. An accident in the Brooklyn Navy Yard while being drydocked November 15 last developed alleged structural weakness.

On every one of her trial trips something has happened in the nature of a break down in some portion of her machinery. Either the eccentric strap got hot or her condensers failed to work, or the wheels wabbled, or the steering gear failed to work. The loss of an anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was one of the little things that have emphasized the reputation for bad luck that the vessel has acquired.

The Texas is built of steel and has a double bottom. She is 301 feet 4 inches long, 64 feet 7 inches beam, and has a displacement of 6300 tons. Her complement of officers and crew is 368. Captain Henry Glass, formerly of the Cincinnati, was given the command when she went into commission, August 8, 1895.

CONNECTICUT'S SILVER TICKET.

Joseph B. Sargent, of New Haven, Nominated for Governor.

Silver controlled the Connecticut State Democratic Convention at New Haven. Not a gold standard man took part. The convention was called to order by Chairman Clinton B. Davis, of the State Central Committee, who, having performed that duty, left the hall. William Kennedy, of Naugatuck, was chosen permanent Chairman. Resignations of twelve State Central Committeemen not in sympathy with silver were read and accepted. The platform adopted indorses the Chicago platform and pledges faithful support to Bryan and Sewall.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Joseph B. Sargent, New Haven; Lieutenant-Governor, S. Ashbel Crandall, Norwich; Secretary of State, Homer S. Cummings, Stamford; Treasurer, A. R. Ross, Thompson; Comptroller, Dr. Edwin Ripley; Presidential Electors, Philo S. Bennett, S. A. Granger, Clinton W. Cowles, John Bransfield, Abel B. Tanner and John P. Walsh.

FUSION IN ILLINOIS.

Three Democratic Electors are Replaced by Populists.

Chairman Hinrichsen of the Democratic State Committee arranged a complete fusion with the Populists in Illinois. Three Democratic electors—one elector-at-large and two district electors—stepped down and out, and made room for Populists. H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, will fill the place of the Democratic elector-at-large.

Besides the electors the office of State Auditor was turned over to the Populists, and A. L. Maxwell, Chairman of the Populist State Committee, is named as the candidate.

Cannot Prevent Filibustering.

United States Minister Taylor, at Madrid, has informed the Spanish Government that while the United States is favorably disposed toward Spain, it can not prevent the departure of filibusters to Cuba, owing to the extent of the United States coast line.

Bancroft Sails for Constantinople.

The United States cruiser Bancroft sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Constantinople, Turkey, where she will join the cruisers Minneapolis and Marblehead. She will act as a guard ship at Constantinople.

CYCLING NOTES.

Yokohama, Japan, now has its bicycle school.

"All good cyclists," says the model rider, "should do their best to aid the authorities in enforcing proper cycling regulations."

The Empress of Japan and her ladies have taken to the steel horse, and 'cycle on a maze of walks made on purpose for them in a secluded part of the Imperial gardens.

Female cycle racing received another setback at a Denver (Col.) meet the other day. Two young girls raced desperately to the tape, fell in a dead faint, and did not recover consciousness for hours. They have not fully recovered from the effects, and possibly never will.

Women who ride the wheel to excess are complaining of a numbness in the fingers, and in some circles the annoyance has been so widespread that it is known as the "bicycle hand," and is caused by the constant jarring the nerves receive while the hands are resting upon the handle-bars.

The racing season in New Jersey will be brought to a close with the National Circuit meet to be held under the auspices of a Newark club at the Waverly track on October 3. There will be at least ten events, including tandem and triplet races, and exhibitions by many of the best amateur and professional riders.

A young man named Albert Fleck, and who hails from Germany, has got it into his head that he can ride 90,000 miles in four years, and has bet $6000 to $50,000 that he will be successful. He started on April 2, and up to date has covered 7000 miles. To be a winner he must average about sixty miles a day, and he does not allow any time for accidents.

Wooden handle-bars will probably come into general use next season and be a feature of all the prominent '97 makes. The advantage of wood over steel is in the lessening of the jar when riding over bumps and rough roads, which sometimes cause a severe numbness in the hand, wrist and arm of the rider. The elasticity of wooden handle-bars made of properly selected stock will prevent this trouble to a great extent.

A bicycle booth is a novelty for an autumn bazaar. The big machines themselves need not be for sale, but all sorts of small belongings, including various bags and pockets, intended for use awheel. Novelties for cyclists, including the new glass reflector, which shows what is coming behind, could be on sale, with many of the little ornaments and articles now made in bicycle shape or decorated with a wheel design.

A Chicago inventor has devised a three-compartment pneumatic bicycle tire, which, while not unpuncturable, still reduces the liability of injury to a minimum, because if the rubber in one of the compartments is punctured, the other two are still sufficient to carry the rider and keep the tire in cylindrical form. The partitions are arranged spirally. The tire is inflated through three separate tubes, each chamber requiring separate pumping.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Demontreville now leads the Washingtons in batting.

Chicago's new third baseman, McCormick, is a good one.

The Cincinnati team hasn't played a tie game this season.

The Cincinnati Club has released Pitcher "Johnny" Foreman.

About one-half the pitchers violate the rules by taking their foot off the rubber too soon.

Jennings, of Baltimore, leads the league in batting; Burkett, of Cleveland, is a close second.

In Boston they consider Collins, the third baseman, the most graceful infielder in the profession.

Smith, Cincinnati's short stop, is doing the best work in his position of any man in the league.

There has been no pitcher in years that has come from a minor league that has made the record of Klobedanz, of Boston.

This makes the ninth consecutive year in which the National League championship has been won by an Eastern club.

Pitcher Hawley, of Pittsburg, believes that the rest Rusie's arm is getting this season will benefit the great pitcher wonderfully.

Davis, a Southern Leaguer, left-handed and active, will be with the Chicagos next season. He is thougnt to be the great coming outfielder.

Pond, the Baltimore pitcher, if not entirely ambidextrous, is nearly so. He says he used to pitch and throw with his left hand as well as his right.

Anderson's twenty-one put-outs out of twenty-seven at first base for Brooklyn in the Louisville game of August 26 is the record of the season.

Judge Cullom, a famous New York enthusiast, says that the only way to get all possible enjoyment out of base ball is to be a horrible partisan.

Louisville has now lost thirty-two games by the narrow margin of one run. Some hard luck there, but unstability of the pitchers and weak hitting is the real cause.

Captain Joyce has great faith in Gettig's abilities as a coming pitcher. He thinks that next year, with Clarke, Meekin, Sullivan, Seymour, Doheny and Gettig, the New Yorks will have the best pitching department in the league.

The crowds at Baltimore are slimmer than they have been since the Baltimore team became pennant winners. Had the race been close, as it was last year, the grounds would be crowded each day. Thousands of dollars are being lost by the management that might have gone into the coffers were the thing close. This is another undeniable argument for the perfect honesty of the sport.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Great Britain has 35,000 teachers.

Detroit (Mich.) clerks have organized.

Buffalo, N. Y., has a hucksters' union.

Boston, Mass., has 85,000 trades unionists.

Detroit, Mich., is to have a labor temple.

Nashville, Tenn., has a colored barbers' union.

The Leadville (Cal.) miners' strike has cost $2,000,000.

National League of Musicians has ninety-seven unions.

Chicago unionists insist that a millionaire carpenter must join the union.

The Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York has decided to establish a free employment bureau.

At Manchester, N. H., the Amoskeag mills will resume full time in all departments giving employment to 6000 people.

After an idleness of two months, the Joliet branch of the Illinois Steel Company started up giving employment to 2000 people.

A St. Louis landlord has notified a union that it must vacate its quarters or remove a sign announcing a boycott on certain theatres.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

38

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.20 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....			20,472
Condensed milk, gals.....			161
Cream, gals.....			554
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....₱	—	@₱	16
Firsts.....	14	@	15
Thirds to seconds.....	11	@	13½
State—Fancy.....	14½	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	14	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery.....	9½	@	12½
Western Dairy.....	8	@	12
Factory, firsts.....	—	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	9¼
Full cream, good to prime..	8¼	@	8¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	3	@	4
Part skims, choice.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	—	@	17
Jersey—Fancy.....	18	@	19
Western—Prime to choice....	—	@	16
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 30
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 10
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 10
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 25
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 30
Black turtle soup, 1895....	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 40
Green peas, bbls.....	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	5 00
Plums, ₱ basket.....	30	@	60
Peaches, ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	2 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100.....	12 00	@	20 00
Apples, fancy, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket.....	10	@	12
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	7	@	7½
1895, common to fair.....	3	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6	@	6½
Common to prime.....	3	@	5½
Old odds, 1894.....	2½	@	4½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	90	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	90	@	1 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 75
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100.....	2 50	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Squash, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	50
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	80
Tomatoes, ₱ box.....	20	@	40
Green peas, ₱ bag.....	75	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag.....	1 25	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	60	@	75
Cucumbers, L. I., ₱ 100.....	75	@	1 25
Green corn, ₱ 100.....	40	@	75
Beets, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	75	@	80
Clover mixed.....	65	@	70
Straw—Long rye.....	85	@	90
Oat.....	37½	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	40	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	17
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	11	@	15
Western, dry picked.....	6	@	9½
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	6	@	9
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	13	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb.....	14	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 00	@	1 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 00	@	4 15
Spring Patents.....	3 50	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	68
December.....	—	@	66¼
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	25⅞
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	24
Ungraded White.....	29	@	30
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	38¾	@	39
Barley—Feeding.....	30¾	@	34¼
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	3.40c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	7½	@	11
Country dressed.....	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 25	@	3 12½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 25	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 60	@	4 00
Dressed.....	4	@	6½

Newsy Gleanings.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, coal is $10 a ton.

Nearly 11,208 Spaniards emigrated to the Argentine Republic last year.

Seven-eighths of the bread baked in London is made of foreign wheat.

The sixty oil wells now open at Summerland, Cal., yield some 3000 barrels daily.

Eastern Texas has within a year set up an important trade in timber with South Africa.

There are over 100,000 children in the National schools of Germany who are stutterers.

The Kansas City (Mo.) street car license is $25, and the aldermen have refused to double it.

The exports at the Port of New York so far this year are $21,000,000 in advance of the same period in 1895.

A New Orleans man claims to have killed 315 alligators, averaging six feet in length, during a recent outing.

The assessment of real property in Minnesota is $469,970,004, a decrease from the previous year of $60,076,663.

A game protective association has been organized in Texas. Its first efforts will be for more restrictive legislation.

German publishers issued in 1895 no less than 23,607 scientific and literary works, exclusive of periodicals. The book trade is, in consequence, in a deplorable state.

Last year the number of suicides in England and Ireland rose from 2472 to 2764, the increase being more than eleven per cent. in England and fifteen per cent. in Ireland.

The Japanese have supplanted the Chinese as grape pickers in the vineyards of Fresno County, California. They have done it by accomplishing better and quicker work for lower wages.

At Toledo, in Spain, the jewels of the image of the Virgin in the Cathedral, worth $60,000, have been stolen. It is only a few years ago that the same cathedral was robbed in a similar manner.

The present number of voters in Philadelphia has been ascertained by the assessors to be 304,744, which is a gain of 11,779 over the number in May last. The increase since 1890 has been 53,007.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

D. F. Shope, of Saltillo, was in town the past week.

Joseph Ott, of Altoona, is the guest of Jacob C. Montgomery.

Rev. G. A. Sparks returned home from conference on last Monday.

This place was largely represented at the G. A. R. picnic at Beersville last Saturday.

Allen Cutshall is erecting a porch in front of his residence, which, when completed, will be a handsome and commodious addition.

A McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club was organized at Three Springs school house, in Clay township, on last Monday night with a membership of over two hundred. The officers elected are: President, Dr. Heaton; vice presidents, Sigel Ashman, T. A. Weight, Daniel Swartz, R. W. Hudson, John Cornelius, Joseph H. Lamberson; corresponding secretary, Edward M. Green; secretaries, Frank Moore and E. Ross Heck. Speeches were made by John E. Giffin, E. M. Green, J. H. Lamberson, R. W. Hudson, Sigel Ashman and others. The meeting was full of enthusiasm and closed with three cheers for McKinley.

The G. A. R. annual picnic was held in the grove near Beersville station on last Saturday, under the auspices of General Charles Albright Post, No. 483, of Three Springs. The crowd was large in spite of threatening weather. Order was called at 10.30, and the grand opening address made by Joseph McKelvey, followed by M. S. Lytle, of Huntingdon, who made an elegant speech to the veterans. Speeches were made in the afternoon by Jacob Conrad, Thomas Kelley, Jesse Diggins, Daniel Swartz and others. After several of the soldiers had made short speeches the crowd called for Lytle! Lytle! and in response to the call Hon. P. M. Lytle mounted the stand and in his oratorical manner held the audience spell bound for about fifteen minutes. Mr. Lytle then took up the act known as the Pipe Line bill, and proceeded to explain the measure which had brought scorn upon him by certain individuals because he had supported the bill. Mr. Lytle's explanation was plain and simple and should remove every doubt from the minds of all parties who attribute the present price of oil to the passage of this bill. Mr. Lytle says that the bill had no more to do with raising the price of oil than it would with raising the price of wheat in Egypt, and we are satisfied that it would not do the latter. Mr. Lytle attributes the present price of oil as being wholly due to the operators and merchants, and we feel saisfied that the operators are getting their share of the profits.

CALVIN.

The early sown wheat is growing finely.

Dr. Geo. M. Glasgow and wife returned to their home on Monday last.

W. E. Wright intends to move his family to Cassville in the near future.

Charley and Lynn Steel drove over to Dr. Stevens', at Three Springs, on Sunday.

A little frost was visible on Monday morning, no damage to vegetation, however.

Rev. R. H. Stine will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

A. B. Pheasant claims to have raised the largest pear in this valley. It weighs just one pound.

Miss Nettie B. Wright, of Cherry Grove, visited at her father's a few days the first of last week.

Miss Jennie Curfman, who has been spending the summer in Altoona, returned home on Saturday.

Miss Louetta Bumgardner and H. W. Wright, whose illness has been noted in the ITEM, are convalescent.

Beatty Bros. have put an engine in their grist mill and are now pepared to do custom work on short notice.

B. P. Steele returned to Philadelphia this week to resume his studies in one of the medical institutions of that city.

There are a few young men in this vicinity who are doing a good bit of card playing. Perhaps they are ignorant of the law in relation to playing cards. There is a fine and imprisonment attached to it.

We notice in *The Financial News*, published in London, an article on England and the silver question as follows: There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected not only at home but in every other market. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of world's markets by going on a silver basis.

MOUNT UNION.

We had a very light frost a few mornings last week.

J. F. Stratford, of Altoona, was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Mrs. B. F. Barras, of Oil City, Pa., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shank is visiting friends in Williamsport, Md.

Mrs. Rev. Wm. Brill is seriously ill at the parsonage on Shirley street.

Miss Lizzie Moran, of Altoona, was the guest of friends in town on Thursday last.

Mrs. DeVor and Miss Lizzie DeVor were guests of friends in Huntingdon last week.

Miss Annie Dunmire, of McVeytown, was the guest of friends in this place on Sunday last.

Charles Shaver, wife and child, of Altoona, were the guests of J. B. Davis and wife last week.

Miss Eva Smelker, of this place, who spent the past six months visiting friends in Colorado, arrived home on Friday last.

James Cassady, wife and child, of Altoona, David Rummell and family, of Washington, D. C., and Henkell Rummel, of Paoli Station, Pa., are visiting friends and others in town.

Thomas Stratford started on Monday for State College, Centre Co., where he will enter as student in the state school at that place. Miss Bessie Stratford also started to school at Hollidaysburg last week.

The residences of T. H. Adams, D. C. Appleby, T. F. Postlethwaite and Isaac Taylor, in this place, were entered by burglars on Wednesday morning last and except a watch, secured at D. C. Appleby's and a ring at T. H. Adams', no articles of value were missed.

TROUGH CREEK.

Amon Greenland, of Cass township, was a Sunday visitor at Barton Greenland's.

Folks who have not much seeding done are anxious for fair weather for a few days.

Barton Greenland and O. T. Swope were at court a couple days last week as witnesses.

There will be preaching at Pine Grove on next Friday and Saturday nights by some of the Baptist ministers.

The new Baptist church is completed and will be dedicated next Sunday. I am authorized to extend a cordial invitation to all, and especially to ministers of neighboring churches, to be present.

The greater part of the corn is in shock. There is some complaint of it not being well eared, but this, I think, is mainly the fault of too thick planting. I heard one of our successful farmers say that he expected 1000 bushels, and he believed if it had not been so thick he would have had 1200 bushels. Our observation has been that corn planted too thick remains so.

No Increase in the Pension List.

Commissioner of Pensions Murphy, in his annual report on the operations of the pension bureau shows that 40,374 new pensions were added, 3,878 restored who had been previously dropped, making a total of 44,247; the losses for various reasons aggregating 44,093. The whole number of pensioners on the roll, June 30, was 970,673. The commissioner states that it may now safely be assumed that the roll from this time on will show a steady diminution unless congress should enact still more liberal provisions. The rate of mortality of the pensioners, particularly those who served through the war of the rebellion is rapidly increasing. Disallowance of pensions during the year amounted to 97,280, most of them being applications for increase. The amount disbursed was $138,214,000; a decrease of $1,592,000.

Epworth League Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the Central Pennsylvania Conference Epworth League will be held in Sunbury, Pa., October 7, 8 and 9.

Pastors and League officers are urged to see that delegates are elected in good time and their names sent to Miss Nellie Osmum, Sunbury, Pa. These names ought to be sent in not later than September 28th at the latest.

The president, G. Murray Klepfer, of Catawissa, has the preparation of the program well in hand, and no pains are being spared to make it the best in the history of the organization.

In addition to the best local talent that can be commanded, a number of distinguished speakers from abroad will be in attendance. Special attention will be given to Department or Institute work. It is hoped to make the convention practical in its work and spiritual in its temper. Prof. J. M. Black, of Williamsport, will have charge of the music and "Songs of the Soul No. 2," will be used.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

There was another unsuccessful attempt made early Wednesday morning to wreck a west bound passenger train on the middle division, near Newport. The engine of second Western express composed of mail cars struck a pile of ties. The ties were struck with such force as to wedge them between the track and engine so tightly that it required an hour to cut them out and start the train. The train was not derailed. This is the third time recently that an attempt of this kind has been made.

—Eggs may be purchased now when they are plenty and prepared to be kept for winter's use. If treated in the following manner they will remain fresh until spring: Secure a piece of quicklime the size ofa lemon and put with it two cups of salt. Pour over them one gallon of boiling water and let them slack. They should boil and bubble until as thick as cream. When the mixture becomes cold the liquid on tap should be clear. Have the eggs arranged in a stone crock and pour over them using enough to cover the eggs.—*Ex.*

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—A one horse power threshing machine, also one 31-gallon copper kettle. These are second hand articles but are in good order and will be sold very cheap for cash. Address, K. W. Mierley, Page, Pa. 9-16

LOST!—A fox beigle hound, black on back and black and white mixed on legs. Last seen August 23d. The owner will pay a liberal reward for his return. Frank Stever, Latta Grove, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A good pony, new set of harness and leather top buggy, good as new. Will be sold very cheap as I have no use for them. S. B. NEICE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-7-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator, 8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate papment. 8-12-6t. H. H. SWOPE, Executor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDOM, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

1896. 1896.

FALL.

The demand for Fall Goods has already set in and we were never so well prepared to supply your every want in our lines. Last week we called attention in a general way to our IMMENSE LINE of COATS. Since then we have added many of the choicest fall productions. New lines of Coats and Capes come in every day.

In DRESS GOODS we have lots of special bargains, At 25c we show you the finest lines of Serges and Cloths in strictly all wool goods, 36 inches wide. You never saw nicer Serges than we offer at 37½c. They are 45 inches wide and all wool. At 50c our great all wool Serge. All the new colors.

Black seems to be the favorite color in dress fabrics this fall. In black figured Mohairs and Jacquards we start at the wonderfully low price of 18 cts. From that they come at all prices to $1.50 per yard. We have a host of good styles and we guarantee the prices.

All our good NOVELTIES come in single patterns only and we offer you an immense variety to select from. More coming every day. In price these vary at from 50c to $1.50 per yard. A great variety of patterns in wide wale Serges in all colors ot popular prices. We would call special attention this week to a handsome line of Ladies' Macintoshes just opened up.

A fine wide skirt Macintosh with seamless double cape in blues and blacks at $5.00. We defy any one to produce a better one at the price.

It will pay you to read our advertisements this fall. We will offer some great inducements. Sixteen years of honorable daaling makes our guarantee worth something.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20	**REEFER,** Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00
BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4	**CHILDREN'S,** Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50
JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5	**BOYS',** Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 23, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Apples are plenty.

—There are 110 students enrolled at Juniata college.

—Congressman Mahon is on the stump in Erie and Warren counties.

—John A. Toomey spent last Thursday at the Juniata county fair at Port Royal.

—304,744 voters have been registered in Philadelphia, an increase of 11,799 over last year.

—The State convention of Christian Endeavor societies will be held at Scranton, October 6 to 8.

—Wm. Reed & Son call attention to a new ad. in this issue. It is worth your while to read it.

—Jere B. Rex, Esq., secretary of the Republican state committee, was a visitor to Mapleton last Friday.

—Tuberculocis has broken out among the Pennsylvania railroad company's fine herd of cattle at Altoona.

—There will be preaching sevices in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock by the pastor.

—H. C. Kieferle and Chas. Ingwers, two of Mount Union's popular young men, were visitors to Mapleton last Friday.

—Five hundred and ten tickets were sold at this station for Huntingdon during the centennial celebration at that place.

—Charles Morningstar, of Entriken, last week accidently shot himself in the abdomen while handling a shot gun. He is in a critical condition.

—State and county taxes must be paid on or before the 3d day of October in order to enable you to vote. Attend to this without delay.

—The members of the Huntingdon borough centennial committee report the receipts to be $1800, and that all expenses will be paid in full.

—D. S. Lynn, Huntingdon's popular shoe merchant, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday. The ITEM office was favored with a call from him.

—John McCafferty, of Petersburg, who disappeared from home a few months ago, has turned up in Wisconsin, where he is among friends.

—Mrs. Blair Hearn died at her home in Miller township on Saturday evening last of consumption. She was aged about 30 years, and leaves a husband and three small children.

—Fifteen hundred stalwart mountaineer farmers, of Somerset county, this state, visited Major McKinley at Canton, Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. They all promised the Major their hearty support.

—From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it. —The *Democrat*, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—In attempting to jump on a freight train at the lower end of the Mifflin yard, last Saturday morning a week, a young son of W. Harry Knisely, of Patterson, fell beneath the moving cars and the wheels passed over his body, severing it in twain.

—The board of health of Huntingdon report seventeen cases of diphtheria since the 1st inst., two of which have proven fatal. The houses where the disease exists have been quarantined and guards stationed to prevent the spread of the disease.

—Mrs. George Murphin, who was seriously injured a couple weeks ago in Mifflin county, by being thrown from a buggy was brought to Mapleton last Wednesday. Mrs. Murphin's home is in Illinois and she and her husband and son are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—The Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association will hold its annual meeting at Carlisle, beginning October 13, and closing on the evening of the 15th. The interest in this convention throughout the entire State is very great, and there seems to be every indication that the attendance will be larger than ever before. Extensive preparations are being made by the local committee, and the program is now in press, which will be furnished to all who desire it by addressing the Rev. C. J. Kephart, D. D., Annville, Pennsylvania.

—Mrs. Arthur M. Sewall, wife of the vice presidential candidate on the Chicago ticket, is understood to be a gold Democrat. This completes a strange political trio in the Sewall family. The husband is a silver standard bearer, the wife a gold Democrat and the son a gold bug Republican.

—A disastrous freight wreck, which delayed traffic about nine hours, occurred on the Conestoga bridge of the P. R. R., near Lancaster, last Friday. The wreck was caused by a broken axle and twenty-one cars were smashed up. None of the trainmen was seriously hurt but there were some miraculous escapes.

—Baby Annie Garlett, of Shamokin, Pa., who is only eighteen months old, swallowed a needle two and a half inches long when she was a mere infant. She was taken to a doctor recently to have a lump examined on her abdomen, which caused great pain. The doctor pressed upon the inflamed part, whereupon the needle came out entire.

—The United States secret service officials are quietly advising merchants and others to watch the $10 bills that may be offered to them. The counterfeiters are unloading a batch of these bills all over the country. The Martha Washington and Stanton $1 and the Windom and McPherson $2 silver certificates are being raised to $10 and $20.

—Governor Hastings on Monday evening signed his name to the pardon recommended by the board of pardons for John Bardsley, the embezzling city treasurer of Philadelphia. The pardon was recommended by the board some time ago. Bardsley's ill health and the fact that he sustained a stroke of paralysis last week are given as the basis of the governor's action.

—Nancy Gifford died at her residence near Blair's Mills on the 10th inst. at the age of 88 years, 7 months and 22 days. Deceased was born in the house in which she died and was a highly respected lady, having been a consistent member of the M. E. church for almost half a century. She was the oldest of twelve children, all of whom, excepting one, have preceded her to the grave.

—The large slaughter house belonging to Port & Dales, located in Portstown, a suburb of Huntingdon, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning of last week. The contents consisted of boiler, engine, cutter, stuffer, three steam kettles, 300 pounds of bologna, lot of hides, tallow, etc. The loss is estimated at $3,000; insurance, $800. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

—State Chairman Elkin, having examined the evidence and weighed the argument offered on behalf of the principals in the dispute concerning the congressional conferees from Bedford county, has decided that Mr. Hicks and Mr. Thropp had each 40 legal delegates in the Bedford county convention; hence neither had a majority and he decides that the conferees of both shall be admitted to the conference with a half vote each. This will make the representation in the conference as follows: Hicks 4½, Kooser 3, Evans 3, Thropp 1½.

—Judge Bell, of the Blair county court, has reserved his decision on the applications for new trials of Frank Wilson and James Farrell, convicted of murdering Henry Bonnecka, the old German recluse, in Altoona a year ago last April. The defendant's counsel argued that Hildebrandt's confession is veracious, but the District Attorney hinted that he and other convicts who are trying to get Wilson and Farrell out of the clutches of the law by statements implicating other parties, belong to a secret fraternity, oath bound to help each other out of trouble.

The Army Worm on Its March.

A farmer of the neighborhood of Chewsville, Md., while driving along the pike, noticed that the road seemed to be alive and moving. He stopped his horse to ascertain what the phenomenon was and found the road to a width of about ten feet teeming with army worms so thick as to completely hide the road from sight. He waited until the regiment had passed, which was about a half hour and saw them pass into one of his fields, where millet was growing and almost ready to cut. A more unwelcome sight was to look at the worms as they cut a swath the width of the army crossing the road, through the field, almost as clean as if a mowing machine had gone through.

September Court Proceedings.

September court convened on Monday afternoon of last week at 1.30 o'clock with Judges Bailey, Geissinger and Laird on the bench. The following miscellaneous business was transacted:

W. J. Ammerman, of Broad Top City, was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

S. H. Irvin, guardian of A. P. Etnier, was granted leave to expend not exceeding $425 per year for the education of his ward.

The sale of the real estate of W. A. Oaks, late of Jackson township, was confirmed nisi.

The report of H. B. Dunn, Esq., auditor to distribute balance in hands of E. O. Heck, admr. of Wm. Shope, late of Cromwell townseip, deceased, was confirmed nisi.

Thos. Mitchell, admr. of John Mitchell, dec'd., late of Jackson township, was cited to file an account.

John E. Smucker was appointed inspector to inquire into the necessity of opening an additional school in Smithfield township.

Harry O. Speck was appointed tax collector for Brady township and Geo. W. Shenefit was appointed an inspector of elections at Rockhill.

The report of H. H. Waite, Esq., auditor to distribute funds in the hands of H. P. Corbin, admr. of John Corbin, late of Juniata township, was confirmed nisi.

A rule was granted in the estate of Anthony Hess, dec'd., to show cause why an auditor should not be appointed to re-state an account.

R. A. Orbison, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the divorce proceedings of Laura J. Pelan, vs. Arthur B. Pelan.

The return of the inquisition appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Josiah Fleegle, of Huntingdon, which declared him sane, was confirmed.

A subpoena in divorce was awarded in the case of Thomas Hiles, vs. Mary Hiles.

John G. Simpson and Jos. G. Isenberg were appointed to appraise the assigned estate of the H. H. Lane Mfg. Co.

Porter township was divided into two election districts. The new district is at Barree.

The recognizance of B. E. Wood, convicted of embezzlement, was forfeited, and a bench warrant issued.

Thos. F. Bailey, Esq., was appointed auditor to apportion and report the indebtedness between Franklin and Spruce Creek townships. W. J. Forbes, Esq., was appointed to do the same in the school districts of the townships.

A rule was awarded to show cause why judgment No. 195, May term, and Fi Fa No. 39, Sept. term, should not be stayed.

The report of Chas. G. Brown, Esq., auditor appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Thos. M. Oaks, sheriff, arising from the sale of the personal property of W. F. Eberman, of Mt. Union, was confirmed nisi.

Frank Stevens, of West township, indicted for the larceny of a turkey, was acquitted.

Wm. H. Buckley, of near Mt. Union, was convicted of felonious rape upon Miss Carrie Sharrar.

Al McPherran, of Alexandria, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of selling liquor without license.

Abraham Skipper.

Abraham Skipper, of Mount Union, whose death was announced in these columns last week, was born January 2, 1834, and died at his home in this place on Tuesday, September 8, 1896. He was aged 62 years, 8 months and 6 days. The illness that resulted in his death was of about four or five weeks duration, and was of a complicated character. The deceased, indeed, had not been a sound man since his discharge from the army, in which he served as a volunteer during the war of the Rebellion. He came out of the service with a broken constitution, as did so many others who served the Government as soldiers or sailors during that period. His sufferings during the last two weeks of his life were intense and almost constant, and excited the profound sympathy of all who came in contact with him. His end, however, was peaceful.—Mt. Union *Times*.

The remains were brought to this place on Thursday following. Services conducted by Rev. Wm. Brill, assisted by Rev. David Lee, being held in the U. B. church. The interment took place in the U. B. cemetery at this place with the honors of war. A delegation of Gen. Kane Post, No. 292, G. A. R., of Mount Union, accompanied the remains and performed the military honors of the occasion.

The deceased is survived by his wife and seven children—five sons and two daughters—all of whom are grown.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., *Sun*, writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tire and weary, but si bottles of Electric Bitters, restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

United Brethren Conference.

The fifty-eighth annual session of Allegheny conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ held at Liverpool, Pa., closed Sunday, 20th. The sessions throughout were largely attended, harmonious and deeply spiritual.

The reports showed that 2,500 souls had been won to Christ during the year. Notwithstanding the stringency ot the times, $25,000 were paid on church debts and many new churches erected.

Six young men were received into conference upon examination and two on transfer certificates—one on his credentials from the Congregational church.

Bishop N. Castle, D. D., of Elkhart, Ind., presided throughout. Ex- Bishop Dixon, D. D., of Chambersburg, was present. Also, President Sanders, Ph. D., of Otterbein university.

A feature of special interest at this session of conference was the nomination of persons to be elected in November for seats in the general conference, which will convene in May, 1897. The revised disciplin provides that the members of annual conference shall put in nomination three times the number of persons to be voted for. Allegheny conference is entitled to four ministerial and two lay representatives in the general conference. None are eligible save ordained preachers who have been members of the conference at least three years immediately preceding the time of nomination. The following ministers were nominated: L. W. Stahl, S. S. Hough, W. R. Funk, L. F. John, G. W. Sherrick, J. I. L. Ressler, Dr. G. Funkhouser, L. Keister, H. F. Shupe, E. U. Hoenshel, I. P. Truxal and W. H. Mingle.

The next session of the conference will be held in the Second United Brethren church of Altoona.

Following is a report of the stationing committee:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

J. H. Pershing, Presiding Elder.
Altoona 1st—A. L. Funk.
Altoona 2nd—S. S. Hough.
Bellefonte—C. C. Miller.
Bellwood—A. R. Rhen.
East Freedom—G. Noden.
East Salem—E. B. Blackburn.
Huntingdon—R. S. Woodward.
Hustontown—J. F. Tallhelm.
Liverpool—W. H. Mingle.
Mount Union—T. M. Briggs.
Millheim—E. H. Grumbling.
New Paris—W. R. Dillon.
Orbisonia—J. Davenport.
Philipsburg—E. B. Sowers.
Port Matilda—A. W. Maxwell.
Shade Gap—A. C. Ford.
Stormstown—W. H. Mattern.
South Williamsport—W. Cramer.
Three Springs—R. L. Earhard.
Tyrone—J. L. Leichliter,
Wallace Run—J. F. Kelley.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Coalport—E. F. Ott.
DuBois—G. A. Sparks.
Knoxdale—B. J. Hummel.
North Jefferson—P. L. Auker.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT.

T. P. Orner, Presiding Elder.
DeHaven—G. W. Eminhizer.
Greensburg—W. R. Funk.
Ligonier—A. M. Long.
McKeesport—E. James.
Mt. Zion—W. A. Jackson.
Wilkinsburg—J. I. L. Resler.
Irvine and Jeannette—J. Medsger.

G. A. Funkhouser, professor in Union Biblical seminary.
H. F. Shupe, editor of Watchword.
B. L. Seneff, president of Westfield college.
B. F. Noon. D. Strayer and J. L. Baker, conference evangelists.

A Sad Day for Hollidaysburg.

Friday last was a sad day for Hollidaysburg, Gardner, Morrow & Co.'s bank and three business firms being obliged to suspend operations because of the stringency of the times. The banking house closed its doors on an assignment in favor of John Cree, who is connected with the First National bank of Hollidaysburg. It expects to pay all of its indebetedness.

Following the closing of the bank the following firms were closed by the sheriff on executions issued by the bank because of overdue notes: H. L. Bunker, meats, $11,576; Thos. H. Suckling, dry goods, $6,200; Chas. E. Reed, groceries, $600.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

John L. Duvall and Bertha Park, Three Springs.

A. Milton Kelley, Huntingdon, and Agnes M. Curfman, Clay township.

Henry R. Hunter and Cora A. Beer, Huntingdon.

Chas. C. Yingling, McKeesport, Pa., and Martha C. Harman, Huntingdon.

William V. Stallman and Sarah C. Jenkins, Cromwell township.

Ralph Sparna and Kate Henry, Huntingdon.

O. M. Whipple and Mrs. Susan Hirst, McAlevy's Fort.

Carl W. Lang, McConnellstown, and Elsie Crouse, Bedford, Pa.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

If Dobbins' Electric Soap *is* what so many insist that it is, you *can not afford* to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can *decide for yourself* very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

Within the last two weeks many pearls have been found in the Kishwaukee Creek, near Sycamore, Ill., ranging in value from $35 to $200.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Freshness and purity are communicated to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Great

Sales naturally result from the great merit which makes thousands of wonderful cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Egg Sharpers.

A new and cunning scheme is being worked by certain sleek sharpers and unfortunately several farmers are the innocent victims. The schemer in this case appears at the farmhouse and states that he represents an Eastern grocery house. He offers to sell the farmer a bill of groceries and accep in payment eggs. The schemer then gives the farmer a note promising to pay the face value in groceries, while the farmer gives his note agreeing to pay face value in eggs. Of course this seems to be a fair deal, but the groceries fail to appear. The farmer's note appears at the local bank for collection and there is nothing for the farmer to do but to pay the same. The schemer has erased all reference to the payment in eggs and the note has to be settled in cash.—American Agriculturist.

Street Railway Gas Motors.

Gas motors for street railway propulsion are being introduced in Germany and England. Tests made at Dresden indicate that the average cost of working these cars per mile is equivalent to only 6½ cents, compared with 8½ cents for electric cars and 11½ cents for single horse cars.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure **Backache.**

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

N Y N U—39

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

CAPTURE OF DONGOLA.

Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Reaches Its Goal.

DERVISHES BADLY DEMORALIZED.

No Resistance From the Followers of the Mahdi in Taking the City Which They Had Deserted---The Town of El Hafir Also Captured After a Hot Engagement---Grain-Laden Boats Captured.

CAIRO, Egypt, September 21.—A dispatch from the Anglo-Egyptian expedition states that Dongola, the objective point of the expedition, has been taken without meeting with any resistance from the dervishes, the place being unoccupied.

The dispatch adds that the town of El Hafir, north of Dongola, to which place the dervishes retreated, was captured after a hot engagement. After the place had fallen into the hands of the expedition the Egyptians captured twenty-seven grain-laden boats, the loss of which will prove a severe blow to the dervishes. The latter made desperate attempts to recapture the boats, but a heavy fire was poured into them by the troops and the gunboats, and they were finally compelled to abandon their attempts to regain possession of the boats and their cargoes.

After their defeat the entire dervish force retreated southward upon Dongola. At the same time the expedition's steamers started for the same place, and, being the quicker, reached there before the dervishes. The city was found to be deserted by warriors, and the steamers at once landed a force of infantry to hold it until the arrival of the main body of the expedition.

At the time the dispatch was sent the dervishes were approaching Dongola overland, and scouts reported that they were carrying many of their wounded with them. Included among the wounded are some of the most noted chiefs.

It is expected that as the dervishes are without food or other stores they will make a most desperate attempt again to get possession of Dongola.

El Hafir was not taken by the troops until after a most stubborn resistance on the part of the dervishes had been overcome. The riflemen of the latter fought behind well-made mud forts and in trenches that were strewn with mats. These defenses, however, were soon wrecked by the heavy fire of the Egyptian artillery and the Maxim battery that was manned by the Connaught Rangers. The dervishes stood the fire bravely, but were finally compelled to withdraw from the place. Their cavalry took no part in the engagement, remaining some distance off in the desert, watching the result of the battle. When the British and Egyptians landed the entire force retreated southward.

The capture of the place was hailed with delight by the natives, who have long been harried by the dervishes. They shouted, danced and sang in a frenzied manner, and hailed the expedition as their deliverers.

The country around El Hafir is fertile, and there is plenty of green fodder for the camels and other animals of the expedition.

STORM BROUGHT RUIN.

Lightning and Wind Play Havoc in Many States.

A severe hail and wind storm broke ever New York, and did great damage along the south shore of Long Island.

The storm also spread havoc in New Jersey and Connecticut. At Rahway, N. J., it caused a panic at the races and blew down the judges' stand. In Connecticut houses were blown down and scores of persons were struck by lightning.

Louis Edward Brown, aged twenty-three, of White Plains, N.Y., was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Unionville.

Four buildings of the Hazardville Powder Company, at Hazardville, Conn., were destroyed during the thunderstorm. The cracker shop was struck by lightning, and sparks from it caused the other buildings to go. Explosions followed in rapid succession. Damage will be $25,000.

A bolt of lightning descended upon the big cotton shed of the Bennett Mills, at Fall Run, Mass. The electricity ignited the inflammable contents and imperilled nearly 8000 bales of cotton of high grade. It took the firemen three hours to get the main blaze subdued, and in all about 2500 bales, valued at upward of $100,000, were destroyed.

The storm caused widespread disaster in all the country tributary to Ogden, Utah. The most important incident was the wrecking of the entire plant of the large machine shops at the mouth of Ogden Canon, where the Pioneer Electric Power Company is putting up the steel pipe for its million dollar plant. There were 500 workmen at or near the shops, but no one was hurt. The damage is about $30,000. All fruit was blown off the trees, the Reform School building was unroofed, and schoolhouses all over the country were wrecked. At Hot Springs, ten miles north of Ogden, the hotel building was damaged about $1000. The total damage in the county will reach $200,000.

The storm had its birth over Lake Ontario and swept up to Maine. It was short in its duration.

A BLACK HOLE IN MANILA.

Fifty-Four Prisoners in a Spanish Dungeon Found Dead.

The insurgents at Cavite, Philippine Islands, captured the monastery there and massacred the monks, putting them to death with knives. Spanish war ships afterward started a bombardment of the insurgent position, but the shots fell short and no harm was done.

Over a hundred insurgents who had been captured by Spaniards were flung into a small dungeon at Manila. The next morning fifty-four of the prisoners were found dead, having been suffocated during the night.

The Spaniards, with the object of striking terror among the sympathizers of the insurgents, make it a practice to execute their prisoners publicly. The men are taken out in batches and shot before the eyes of anyone who desires to witness their death. The insurgents are making headway in the interior.

John Boyd Thacher's Views.

John Boyd Thacher, Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, has written a letter to Elliot Danforth, in which he says he stands to-day on the financial question where he stood in June, when he declared against silver.

Bismarck a Bimetallist.

Prince Bismarck, in a letter to Governor Culberson, of Texas, says he has always favored bimetallism.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President has pardoned Samuel K. O'Bray, sentenced in Utah to two years' imprisonment for adultery, and Floyd A. Smith, sentenced in Iowa to two years in the penitentiary for violation of the postal laws. In the case of Smith the pardon is granted for the purpose of restoring the convict to citizenship.

The Supreme Court stopped the auction sale of $50,000 of first-mortgage bonds of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company.

Captain Glass telegraphed the Navy Department from Newport, R. I., that the battleship Texas, having run on the sand off Goat Island, had floated again, and so far as he could learn, was uninjured.

The parcels post convention between the United States and the Republic of Honduras, signed by Postmaster-General Wilson several weeks ago, has been ratified by the Honduras Republic, and will go into immediate operation.

In August, 1896, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $2,073,341, and during the eight months ended August, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was $24,793,301. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the eight months ended August 31, 1896, was $33,219,459.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of August, 1896, and during the eight months ended August 31, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: August, 1896, $68,652,667; 1895, $55,980,619; eight months ended August 31, 1896, $570,982,453; 1895, $499,387,403.

For the first half of September the Treasury receipts have aggregated $12,000,000 and the expenditures $12,651,000, leaving a small deficit. The receipts are running $2,000,000 lighter than for the same period of last September.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	87	37	.702	New York	61	64	.488
Cleveland	77	45	.631	Philadel.	60	64	.484
Cincinnati	76	49	.608	Brooklyn.	56	69	.448
Boston.	70	57	.556	W'shing'n	55	70	.440
Chicago.	71	56	.555	St. Louis.	38	89	.299
Pittsburg.	64	60	.516	Louisville	35	90	.280

Three burglars, after robbing a Broadway store, New York City, were chased by policemen. One of the thieves was shot dead.

At Camden, Mo., two boys, Garfield and Victor Vanhorn, brothers, aged respectively six and seven years, were killed, and Ora West, aged fourteen years, fatally wounded, by a railroad train.

A fire in Oswego, N. Y., did $100,000 damage.

John S. Robinson, nephew by marriage of former Governor Flower, and a well-known real estate operator, killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas at his home in New York City.

Two small children, who lived at Holland, Ohio, were accused of finding a pocketbook, but denied it. The following night a mob went to their home, dragged the whole family from bed, strung up the father to a tree by his feet, and all were fearfully beaten.

Enoch Pratt, the well-known banker and philanthropist, died in Baltimore, Md.

Major McKinley addressed at Canton, Ohio, a delegation of 3500 men from the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, of Braddock, Penn.

Pretty little Matilda Summers, of Chicago, died from a dose of poison taken because her mother whipped her.

At Alexandria, La., the State Democratic Sub-Campaign Committee and the State Populist Fusion Committee met and agreed on a fusion ticket of four Democrats and four Populists.

Frank Ward and Scott Jackson, miners at Orenaga, Mo., were precipitated about 150 feet down a shaft by the breaking of a rope. Ward was instantly killed and soon afterward Jackson died.

The monument erected by the Philadelphia Brigade Association to the memory of the 545 men of the old Philadelphia Brigade who fell at Antietam was unveiled and dedicated. The exercises were participated in by the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Burlington, N. J., was visited by the terrific hail and rain storm, which caused considerable damage and a great deal of excitment.

Arnold Flesh, a once wealthy button manufacturer, was shot three times while in bed at the Hotel Peteler, New York City. His son, who was with him, was locked up and the wounded man was also held as a prisoner.

A Republican rally, attended by more than 80,000 people, was held in Canton, Ohio. Major McKinley reviewed the parades and made brief speeches to visiting delegations; the speakers of the day were Senators Thurston and Cullom, Governor Hastings and Congressman McCleary.

At Hollidaysburg, Penn., the private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest in Central Pennsylvania, closed its doors. The firm was thought to be one of the strongest banking institutions in that part of the State. It had many depositors, and the news of the failure has plunged the community into the utmost consternation and distress. Three other firms in town were pulled down by the failure.

Four trainmen were killed and seven injured in a head-on collision between a wild engine and a pay train in Indiana, four miles west of Connersville. Engineer Sweetman and Kinsey, the fireman, both of the pay-train, and Conductor House and a fireman named Hughes were killed.

F. J. Fowler, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, who had been in search of his runaway wife, found her in St. Joseph, Mo., shot her and then shot himself. Both are dead.

John Murphy (Albert George Whitehead), the alleged Irish dynamiter, lately returned from Portland Prison, England, arrived at New York on the Lucania. He is thought to be insane.

The gold standard Democrats of Connecticut issued a call for a State Convention, to meet October 8 in Hartford for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors and State officers.

The complete figures from Maine make the Republican plurality 48,461.

William J. Bryan addressed large meetings at Knoxville, Tenn., Asheville, N. C., and intermediate points, halting for the night at Charlotte, N. C.

James Smith, a private in the United States Army, on trial for theft before a court martial at West Point, N. Y., escaped and ran across Crow Nest. Twenty soldiers with loaded rifles chased him, and he surrendered when surrounded.

The bitter feeling against Benjamin S. Morris, one of the colored men who murdered John Ruckman, a cattle dealer, culminated in his lynching at Watonga, Oklahoma.

The Board of Education of New York City adopted a resolution providing for a regular course of tuition in citizenship, its privileges and its duties.

CONVENTION AT BUFFALO

John Boyd Thacher Nominated for Governor of New York.

CHICAGO PLATFORM APPROVED.

The Democratic State Convention Indorses Bryan and Sewall and Puts a Ticket in the Field---Robert C. Titus, of Erie County, for Judge of the Court of Appeals --- New State Chairman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 19.—The Democratic State Convention on the second day of its two days' session, nominated John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, for Governor; Wilber F. Porter, of Watertown, for Lieutenant-Governor; Robert C. Titus, of Erie County, for Justice of the Court of Appeals, and a full electoral ticket. Frank Campbell was made National Committeeman and Elliot F. Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee. For Electors-at-Large, Robert H. Bush, of Horsehead, and Benjamin Wood, of New York, were named.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

The convention was held in the German Young Men's Music Hall, which accommodates 3500 people, and at both sessions the auditorium was crowded to its full capacity. Over the stage several American flags were draped. The fronts of the private boxes were covered with flags, but there were no decorations in any other part of the hall.

The first day's session was brief and was devoted to temporary organization. Chairman Hinkley, of the State Committee, called the delegates to order, and, after prayer, turned over the gavel to the new head of the committee, Elliot F. Danforth. The roll was then called, and, as there was no contesting delegation, the convention immediately proceeded to the business of organizing. State Senator and former Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, of New York, was selected for the Temporary Chairmanship. He delivered an address, upon taking the Chair, which called forth loud applause. After appointing the usual Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization the delegates adjourned for the day.

On the second day the convention was called to order at 11.02 o'clock a. m., and as soon as the Committee on Credentials had been presented, H. H. Rockwell, who had been selected for Permanent Chairman, was escorted to the platform by Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Molloy, of Troy. Mr. Rockwell is an Elmira lawyer, and he once represented the Chemung-Tompkins District in Congress. As soon as Mr. Rockwell had finished his speech of acceptance the platform adopted by the Resolutions Committee was read by B. J. York, of Kings County. A synopsis of the document is as follows: Unqualified indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform; denunciation of the Raines law; arraignment of Governor Morton's administration and the acts of the recent Republican Legislatures; denunciation of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge for his extravagance; a demand for home rule for municipalities; a protest against the violations by Republican officials of the law which guarantees preference in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers; a recommendation for the building and maintenance of good roads throughout the State; a recommendation for the modification and revision of the employers' liability and anti-conspiracy laws as will secure justice to employes and employers.

Before a vote on its adoption could be taken Henry D. Purroy, of New York City, obtained the consent of the convention to make an address expressing his views on the currency question. When he had finished the platform was adopted unanimously.

The preliminaries disposed of, nominations for Governor were declared in order. Albany County was called, and Louis W. Pratt, of Albany, took the platform and presented the name of John Boyd Thacher. Judge Downs, of Binghamton, nominated William Sulzer, of New York City. J. S. Hollahan, of Delaware, seconded Sulzer's nomination. John M. Carlisle, of Jefferson, nominated Wilbur F. Porter. Senator Grady, of New York City, seconded the nomination of Thacher. W. H. Russell, of New York, seconded Sulzer's nomination. Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, on behalf of Onondaga County, seconded the nomination of Sulzer. Queens County seconded the nomination of Thacher. The Chairman of the Schoharie delegation also advocated Thacher.

Then the voting began. Sulzer ran well in the rural districts, but by the time New York was reached, and John C. Sheehan cast 105 votes, including Sulzer's for Thacher, the Albany Mayor had a majority of the convention. In Kings County forty-nine delegates voted for Thacher and twelve for Sulzer. James W. Ridgway did not vote, and Edward M. Grout voted for Thacher. The vote was: Thacher, 333; Sulzer, 30; Porter, 20.

After the vote was announced Mr. Sulzer moved to make the nomination of Thacher unanimous. He was cheered, and then his motion went through with a shout.

Elliot Danforth presented the name of Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, for Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. McClelland, of Westchester, seconded the nomination and the delegates all over the hall jumped to their feet to express their approval of Porter. There were no other nominations, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the convention for Porter.

Moses Shire, who had been substituted for one of the Erie County delegates, presented the name of Judge Robert C. Titus, of Buffalo, for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. A delegate of Steuben County seconded the nomination. There were no other names placed before the convention and Judge Titus was nominated by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

John Boyd Thacher.

John Boyd Thacher, Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, comes of New England stock. Mr. Thacher's grandfather married a daughter of George Hornell, founder of the town of Hornellsville, in New York State. His father, George Hornell Thacher, went to Albany from Rhode Island in 1848 and established a manufactory of car wheels, which his two sons now conduct. John Boyd Thacher was born in Ballston Centre, Saratoga County, in September, 1847. He received his early education in private schools, entering Williams College in 1865. He graduated with credit in 1869, in the same class with Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Thacher did not take an active part in politics until 1883, when he was elected to State Senate. He was an active supporter of Grover Cleveland in 1884 and 1888. He was for several years a member of the Board of Health of Albany, and in 1886 was elected Mayor of that city. As World's Fair Commissioner for the State of New York Mr. Thacher devised the plans of medals and diplomas, and carried it through in spite of protest. Mr. Thacher lives in a beautiful home in Hawk street, within a stone's throw of the Capitol. His library is one of the finest private libraries in the country. It includes a priceless collection of authographs. Mr. Thacher is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-third degree. He has held many important Masonic offices. He married, September 11, 1872, Emma Treadwell, a daughter of the late George C. Treadwell. They have no children.

Wilbur F. Porter.

Wilbur F. Porter, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is a native of Herkimer County, where he was born in 1832. He went to Jefferson County in 1842. Mr. Porter received an academic education, and began studying law while teaching at Cape Vincent, Jefferson County. In 1875 he was admitted to practice. He is now a member of the firm of Porter, Waits & Porter, of Watertown. He has been elected Mayor of Watertown five times. He is now one of the Judges of Court of Claims.

Robert C. Titus.

Robert C. Titus, who was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in the little village of Eden, Erie County, October 24, 1839. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Oberlin College, Ohio. He served gallantly in the Civil War. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1885 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Superior Court. That court was abolished last year, and he became Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he holds at the present time.

SENTAOR SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Will Not Set Up His Personal Views in Opposition to His Party.

James Smith, Jr., the senior Senator of New Jersey, gave out the following statement regarding the Chicago platform and ticket:

"The lines upon which the present political campaign is being conducted, and the interpretation of the Chicago platform by the New Jersey Democratic Convention held to select electors, are in opposition to the views which I expressed when called upon to speak on the financial question in the

SENATOR JAMES SMITH, JR.
(Senior United States Senator from New Jersey.)

Senate. My desire has been to find a way to harmonize those views with the platform declaration and to harmonize my individual opinion with the expression of the party councils. With these objects in mind, I have given the question at issue careful consideration.

"The result is, I find my mind adhering to the course I took in the Senate as the only one consistent with a sound financial policy. This conclusion being fixed, it necessarily follows that I should not participate in the direction of the campaign as a member of either the National or State Committee. Justice to the candidates demands that their cause be in the hands of those who are without doubt as to the correctness of the policy proposed by every plank in the platform.

"I have, therefore, decided to resign from any leading position in the political management of the campaign. In doing this I am governed by a sense of propriety, and not by an inclination to set up my personal views as against the expressed policy of my party. But as a Democrat, obedient to party usage, I must and do bow to the will of the majority, and unhesitatingly express my belief that the people may safely trust a Democratic President and Congress for whatever legislation may prove necessary for the welfare of the country. JAMES SMITH, JR."

MEXICAN CONGRESS OPENS.

President Diaz's Message Refers to the Monroe Doctrine.

Congress opened in the City of Mexico. President Diaz in his message said regarding the assault on Nogales on August 12, by robbers, that the United States troops had rendered valuable assistance in the pursuit of the band.

The agreement as to the Guatemalan boundary, President Diaz said, had been duly ratified and the exchange was made on May 29. With regard to the Pan-American Congress, held in August, the President said it had for its main object the discussion of the Monroe doctrine. The Congress was promoted with the best intentions by Ecuador, but the subject was a delicate and difficult one. The efforts of Ecuador were not entirely lost, although the carrying out of the ideas of the Congress had been abandoned for the present, and the Congress had been dissolved.

Cherokee Strip's Anniversary.

The 80,000 inhabitants of the Cherokee Strip celebrated the third anniversary of the opening of the land to settlement. The territory is 60x300 miles, and was devoid of white men three years ago.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Coming Redemption."

TEXT: "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."—Zachariah viii., 5.

Glimpses of our cities redeemed! Now, boys and girls who play in the streets run such risks that multitudes of them end in ruin. But, in the coming time spoken of, our cities will be so moral that lads and lasses shall be as safe in the public thoroughfares as in the nursery.

Pulpit and printing presses for the most part in our day are busy in discussing the condition of the cities at this time; but would it not be healthfully encouraging to all Christian workers, and to all who are toiling to make the world better, if we should for a little while look forward to the time when our cities shall be revolutionized by the Gospel of the Son of God, and all the darkness of sin and trouble and crime and suffering shall be gone from the world?

Every man has a pride in the city of his nativity or residence, if it be a city distinguished for any dignity or prowess. Caesar boasted of his native Rome, Virgil of Mantua, Lycurgus of Sparta, Demosthenes of Athens, Archimedes of Syracuse, and Paul of Tarsus. I should have suspicion of base-heartedness in a man who had no especial interest in the city of his birth or residence—no exhilaration of the evidence of its prosperity or its artistic embellishment, or its intellectual advancement.

I have noticed that a man never likes a city where he has not behaved well! People who have had a free ride in the prison van never like the city that furnishes the vehicle. When I find Argos and Rhodes and Smyrna trying to prove themselves the birthplace of Homer, I conclude at once that Homer behaved well. He liked them and they liked him. We must not war on laudable city pride, or, with the idea of building ourselves up at any time, try to pull others down. Boston must continue to point to its Faneuil Hall and to its Common, and to its superior educational advantages. Philadelphia must continue to point to its Independence Hall and its mint, and its Girard College. Washington must continue to point to its wondrous Capitoline buildings. If I should find a man coming from any city, having no pride in that city, that city having been the place of his nativity, or now being the place of his residence, I would feel like asking: "What mean thing have you done there? What outrageous thing have you been guilty of that you do not like the place?"

I think we ought—and I take it for granted you are interested in this great work of evangelizing the cities and saving the world—we ought to toil with the sunlight in our faces. We are not fighting in a miserable Bull Run of defeat. We are on our way to final victory. We are not following the rider on the black horse, leading us down to death and darkness and doom, but the Rider on the white horse, with the moon under His feet and the stars of heaven for His tiara. Hail, Conqueror, hail!

I know there are sorrows, and there are sins, and there are sufferings all around about us; but as in some bitter, cold winter day, when we are threshing our arms around us to keep our thumbs from freezing, we think of the warm spring day that will after awhile come; or in the dark winter night we look up and see the northern lights, the windows of heaven illuminated by some great victory—just so we look up from the night of suffering and sorrow and wretchedness in our cities, and we see a light streaming through from the other side, and we know we are on the way to morning—more than that, on the way to "a morning without clouds."

I want you to understand, all you who are toiling for Christ, that the castles of sin are all going to be captured. The victory for Christ in these great towns is going to be so complete that not a man on earth or an angel in heaven, or a devil in hell will dispute it. How do I know? I know just as certainly as God lives and this is holy truth. The old Bible is full of it. If the Nation is to be saved, of course all the cities are to be saved. It makes a great difference with you and with me whether we are toiling on toward a defeat, or toiling on toward a victory.

Now, in this municipal elevation of which I speak, I have to remark there will be greater financial prosperity than our cities have ever seen. Some people seem to have a morbid idea of the millennium, and they think when the better time comes to our cities and the world people will give their time up to psalm-singing and the relating of their religious experience, and, as all social life will be purified, there will be no hilarity, and, as all business will be purified, there will be no enterprise. There is no ground for such an absurd anticipation. In the time of which I speak, where now one fortune is made, there will be a hundred fortunes made. We all know business prosperity depends upon confidence between man and man. Now when that time comes of which I speak, and when all double dealing, all dishonesty, and all fraud are gone out of commercial circles, thorough confidence will be established and there will be better business done, and larger fortunes gathered, and mightier successes achieved.

The great business disasters of this country have come from the work of godless speculators and infamous stock gamblers. The great foe to business is crime. When the right shall have hurled back the wrong, and shall have purified the commercial code, and shall have thundered down fraudulent establishments, and shall have put into the hands of honest men the keys of business, blessed time for the bargain makers. I am not talking an abstraction, I am not making a guess. I am telling you God's eternal truth.

In that day of which I speak, taxes will be mere nothing. Now, our business men are taxed for everything. City taxes, county taxes, State taxes, United States taxes, stamp taxes, license taxes, manufacturing taxes—taxes, taxes, taxes! Our business men have to make a small fortune every year to pay their taxes. What fastens on our great industries this awful load? Crime, individual and official. We have to pay the board of the villains who are incarcerated in our prisons. We have to take care of the orphans of those who plunged into their graves through sensual indulgencies. We have to support the municipal governments, which are vast and expensive just in proportion as the criminal proclivities are vast and tremendous. Who support the almshouses and police stations, and all the machinery of municipal government? The tax payers.

But in the glorious time of which I speak, grievous taxation will all have ceased. There will be no need of supporting criminals there; will be no criminals. Virtue will have taken the place of vice. There will no orphan asylums, for parents will be able to leave a competency to their children. There will be no voting of large sums of money for some municipal improvement, which moneys before they get to the improvements drop into the pockets of those who voted them. No Oyer and Terminer kept up at vast expense to the people. No impaneling of juries to try theft and arson and murder and slander and blackmail. Better factories. Grand architecture. Finer equipage. Larger fortunes. Richer opulence. Better churches.

In that better time, also, coming to those cities, Christ's churches will be more numerous and they will be larger, and they be more devoted to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and they will accomplish greater influences for good. Now, it is often the case that churches are envious of each other, and denominations collide with each other, and even ministers of Christ sometimes forget the bond of brotherhood. But in the time of which I speak, while there will be just as many differences of opinion as there are now, there will be no ascerbity, no hypercriticism, no exclusiveness.

In that day of which I speak, do you believe there will be any midnight carousal? Will there be any kicking off from the marble steps of shivering mendicants? Will there be any unwashed, unfed, uncombed children? Will there be any blasphemies in the streets? Will there be any inebriates staggering past? No. No wine stores. No lager beer saloons. No distilleries, where they make the three Xs. No bloodshot eye. No bloated cheek. No instruments of ruin and destruction. No fist-pounded forehead. The grandchildren of that woman who goes down the street with a curse, stoned by the boys that fellow her, will be the reformers and philanthropists and the Christian men and the honest merchants of our cities.

Then, what municipal governments, too, we will have in all the cities. Some cities are worse than others, but in many of our cities you just walk down by the city hall and look in at some of the rooms occupied by politicians, and see to what a sensual, loathsome, ignorant, besotted crew city politics is often abandoned. Or they stand around the City Hall picking their teeth, waiting for some emoluments of crumbs to fall to their feet, waiting all day long, and waiting all night long.

Who are those wretched women taken up for drunkenness, and carried up to the courts, and put in prison of course? What will you do with the grogshops that make them drink? Nothing. Who are those prisioners in jail? One of them stole a pair of shoes. That boy stole a dollar. This girl snatched a purse. All of them crimes damaging society less than twenty or thirty dollars. But what will you do with the gambler who last night robbed the young man of a thousand dollars? Nothing. What shall be done with that one who breaks through and destroys the purity of a Christian home, and with an adroitness and perfidy that beats the strategy of hell, flings a shrinking, shrieking soul into ruin? Nothing. What will you do with those who fleeced that young man, getting him to purloin large sums of money from his employer—the young man who came to an officer of my church and told the story, and frantically asked what he should do? Nothing.

Ah! we do well to punish small crimes; but I have sometimes thought it would be better in some of our cities if the officials would only turn out from the jails the petty criminals, the little offenders, ten-dollar desperadoes, and put in their places some of the monsters of iniquity who drive their roan span through the streets so swiftly that honest men have to leap to get out of the way of being run over. Oh, the damnable schemes that professed Christian men will sometimes engage in until God puts the finger of His retribution into the collar of their robe of hypocrisy and rips it clear to the bottom! But all these wrongs will be righted. I expect to live to see the day. I think I hear in the distance the rumbling of the King's chariot. Not always in the minority is the Church of God going to be, or are good men going to be. The streets are going to be filled with regenerated populations. Three hundred and sixty bells rang in Moscow when one prince was married; but, when righteousness and peace kiss each other in all the earth, ten thousand times ten thousand bells shall strike the jubilee. Poverty enriched. Hunger fed. Crime banished. Ignorance enlightened. All the cities saved. Is not this a cause worth working in?

Oh, you think sometimes it does not amount to much! You toil on in your different spheres, sometimes with great discouragement. People have no faith and say: "It does not amount to anything; you might as well quit that." Why, when Moses stretched his hand over the Red Sea, it did not seem to mean anything especially. People came out, I suppose, and said: "Aha!" Some of them found out what he wanted to do. He wanted the sea parted. It did not amount to anything, this stretching out of his hand over the sea. But, after a while, the wind blew all night from the east, and the waters were gathered into a glittering palisade on either side, and the billows reared as God pulled back on their crystal bits! Wheel into line, O, Israel! march! march! Pearls crashed under feet. Flying spray gathers into rainbow arch of victory for the conquerors to march under. Shouts of hosts on the beach answering the shouts of hosts amid sea. And when the last line of Israelites reach the beach the cymbals clap, and the shields clang, and the waters rush over the pursuers, and the swift-fingered wings on the white keys of the foam play the grand march of Israel delivered and the awful dirge of Egyptian overthrow.

So you and I go forth, and all the people of God go forth, and they stretch forth their hand over the sea, the boiling sea of crime and sin and wretchedness. "It don't amount to anything," people say. Don't it? God's winds of help will, after a while, begin to blow. A path will be cleared for the army of Christian philanthropists. The path will be lined with the treasures of Christian beneficence, and we shall be greeted to the other beach by the clapping of all of heaven's cymbals, while those who pursued us and derided us and tried to destroy us will go down under the sea and all that will be left of them will be cast high and dry upon the beach, the splintered wheel of a chariot, or thrust out from the foam the breathless nostril of a riderless charger.

NEW FIELD FOR BICYCLERS.

Here's a Chance for Them to Get Star Routes.

Advertisements inviting proposals for carrying the mails on the star routes for the next fiscal year were issued from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington. Proposals will be received until December 1, and bids will be announced by February 1. Full information regarding the routes in New York State, the bonds required with the bids and the present price of the service will be furnished on application to the Department. There are thousands of these routes throughout the country, there being 1098 in New York State alone. At present nearly all are covered by horse and wagon. A large proportion of these routes can be covered by bicycle riders far more expeditiously than by the present plan, and a splendid opportunity is presented for young men with bicycles to secure contracts. The Department is favorable to any change which will expedite the star route mails and at the same time reduce their cost to the Government.

Graceful Bit of Reciprocity.

The little children of a native school in Burmah have just sent $25 for the rebuilding of one of the churches in St. Louis, wrecked by the cyclone. The church had formerly helped the school.

Huge Corn Crop.

September crop reports estimate this year's yield of corn at 2,450,000,000 bushels.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In China every trade has its patron saint.

Forty million tacks a day is the output of a factory in Fall River, Mass.

The Fish Commissioners will liberate about 400,000 young trout and salmon in Maine waters this year.

Nightingales are never heard in Scotland, but in England they range from the Isle of Wight to Yorkshire.

Ex-Governor Moody brought home to The Dalles, Oregon, after a visit to Des Chutes, a stalk of corn more than eight feet tall.

More than 1,000 quarts of gooseberries were gathered from the farm of Alexander Lloy of Lakeside, Nova Scotia, this season.

An industrious old lady in Richmond, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, whose age is eighty-five years, still manages to maintain herself by taking in washing.

On the eastern coast of Ireland it rains on an average 208 days in the year; in England about 150 days; at Kazan about 90 days, and in Siberia only 60 days.

An orchard twenty years old is so uncommon at Missoula, Montana, that a flourishing one in which there are 100 apple trees, some with twelve-inch trunks, is made a subject of comment.

A mother complained recently to a London magistrate that her daughter caught cold because her teacher required that a necklace should be removed from her neck. She had worn it since she was three weeks old.

Toads in such numbers came with a shower at Topeka, Kan., recently, that a freight train in charge of Engineer Charles Bates was unable to make a grade just west of the city and had to back to a siding until a down-bound passenger had cleared the track.

An old man, one of nine persons in Peter Peterson's house near Grafton, North Dakota, when a cyclone came down on it, tried to hold the door from blowing in, and the next minute found himself, still clinging to the door, forty feet away in the field.

William Taylor of Marysville, Va., has witnesses from his own home and from Lynchburg to testify that on a pond at his place a huge bull frog seized a half grown duck by the neck, swallowing its head and then choking to death too late to be of service to the duck.

When the Emperor of China dies the fact is communicated to all the provinces in blue writing, blue being the mourning color. All persons of rank take from their caps the red silk ornaments, with the ball or button; all subjects forbear for 100 days from shaving their heads, and in that time no marriages may take place and none may play upon musical instruments.

The Identification Needed.

Mrs. William Maydenbauer of Seattle, Wash., is a woman who deserves to go down to posterity as one with an admirable sense of good humor. She became known to fame in the following manner: One day she entered the First National Bank and presented to the cashier, one Turner, a newcomer in the city, a properly drawn check. Mr. Turner demurred at paying it because he did not know her. He informed her that she would have to be identified. She looked up, and discovering that a stranger was waiting on her, remarked succinctly:

"Well, sir, if any identification is necessary you are the one to be identified. I have lived here all my life and never saw you around here before."

The cashier cashed the check.—Boston Advertiser.

Rode 125 Miles to Become a Lawyer.

L. D. Hotchkiss, a plucky young man who lived in Cheyenne County, Kan., wanted to go to Oberlin, one hundred and twenty-five miles away to stand an admission to the bar. Having no money to pay his train fare he rode the distance on a bicycle, passed a successful examination and pedaled back home again.

Wagner's violin teacher, Robert Sipp, who is now ninety years of age, was present at this summer's performances at Bayreuth.

A Lawyer's Testimony.

From the Herald, Potsdam, N. Y.

George Boardman Stacey, of Nicholville, St. Lawrence County, New York, has for many years ranked as one of the brightest lawyers in Northern New York and for the past twenty years has been the acknowledged leader of politics in the east end of this great county. Mr. Stacey was admitted to the bar in 1865, and up to October, 1895, continued to practice his profession. All this time, however, the strain of active political work had been undermining his once iron constitution, and during this month of October he suffered a stroke of paralysis which left him practically helpless. For weeks he was in a terrible condition, the efforts of the doctors proving of no avail. All at once he began to recover, however, and was soon seen about town again, frequenting his former haunts and shaking hands with his old friends and acquaintances. His rapid recovery was the talk of the town, and a reporter hearing of the wonderful cure decided to visit Mr. Stacey and ascertain if possible its cause.

Mr. Stacey was inclined to be communicative, and the following is his story of his illness and cure:

"I was presiding over a political meeting and had just arisen to give a friend who was to address the meeting a rousing sendoff, when to my astonishment I discovered I could not talk. My tongue seemed paralyzed. I managed to say a few words, however, and took my seat where by shear will power I managed to sit until the meeting was finished. On arising to go home, however, I found I could not walk and seemed to have lost control of my limbs. I was assisted home, but on feeling better in the morning I went down to my office. Here I suffered another shock which left me flat on my back. I finally recovered sufficiently to get up, but was left a complete physical wreck. I could not half talk or guide myself at all. I could not write or even hold a pen, and was unable to transact any business. I was like a drunken man and went staggering about.

"The doctors did all they could for me but still I failed to improve. I had always been greatly opposed to patent medicines in any form, but on the recommendation of my druggist, Ira H. Smith, I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial and see if they would do me any good. To my great surprise I began to notice an improvement before I had taken half a box, and by the time I had taken three boxes I felt like a new man. As nothing else seemed to help me I lay my recovery to the Pink Pills for Pale People. On going to Newark, New Jersey, in April, I gave up taking the pills, and have not since returned to using them, although I am confident they are a splendid thing, and I will probably use them again."

Mr. Stacey's remarkable case is but one of a thousand others which have been cured by these magic pills where all else had failed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Trees That Whistle.

The musical or whistling tree is found in the West Indian Islands, in Nubia and the Soudan. It has a peculiar shaped leaf, and pods with a split or open edge. The wind passing through these sends out the sound which gives the tree its peculiar name. In Barbadoes there is a valley filled with these trees, and when the trade winds blow across the islands a constant moaning, deep-toned whistle is heard from it, which in the still hours of the night has a very weird and unpleasant effect.

FINE CLOTHING SAVED BY **Sunlight Soap**

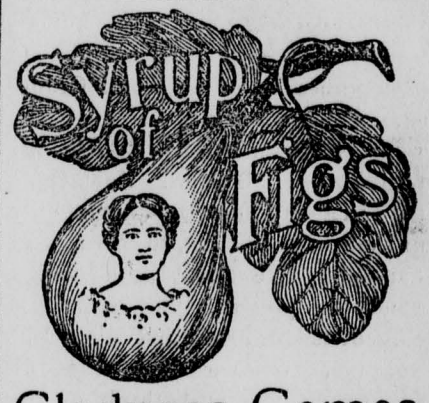
Nothing is so harassing to the feelings as to have beautiful clothes torn and eaten by the use of poor soaps, full of injurious acids. Not only does **Sunlight Soap** prevent wear and tear, it actually saves clothes. It's a labor-saver, too, because it does about all the work itself—little rubbing and no bother. Besides, it prevents woolens from shrinking.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

A Mind-Reading Interpreter.

While Li Hung Chang was in Newcastle, England, his interpreter illustrated his powers as a mind reader in a way that amused the Englishmen present. It was in the great Armstrong gun works. One of the directors asked whether Li Hung Chang would be able to visit the shop where cartridge cases are made, and Lo Fing Luh repeated the question to the Embassador, who, without so much as opening his mouth, shook his head. Thereupon the interpreter turned to the director and said: "His Excellency desires me to say that, being pressed for time, he desires you to excuse him."

Watches are accepted as security for fines by the police courts of Knoxville, Tenn., and forty unredeemed ones held for two years are to be sold at auction by the city.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A STUPENDOUS SWINDLE

is perpetrated upon the people when they are denied access to the soil. "DIG IN THE DIRT AND YOU MAY DISCOVER DIAMONDS," but you'll be sure to gather wealth if you put a little money and more work into IRRIGATED IDAHO FRUIT LANDS. Small fertile farms (with perpetual water right) upon main line U. P. R. R. system, upon easy terms. Homes built for settlers. For facts, etc., write Supt. of Lands, IDAHO FRUIT CO., 50 Broadway, N. Y. This Company is composed of men whose reputation is national.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

N Y N U—39

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a *practical* poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

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POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

might well be the name of the 520-page book sent postpaid for 50c. in stamps by the BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City for it serves the purpose of the great encyclopædias costing a hundred times the 50c. asked. It is completely Indexed, making the information instantly available. With this valuable book you have a world of knowledge at your fingers' ends, and can easily supply a lack of early educational advantages. When reading, don't you constantly come across references you fail to understand? Isn't 50c. a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know who Crœsus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? What the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wonder about. Buy it at the very low price of half a dollar and IMPROVE YOURSELF.

50c. **50c.**

Reading.

In what has been said upon this subject, the desire has simply been, to awaken thought upon the subject, that the object sought after in our reading might be considered.

"For pleasure" would too often, we fear, be assigned as the object or purpose of our reading. It is very certain that our minds are formed by their Maker, to desire that which is pleasing and agreeable. At the same time pleasure alone is not the end to be gained in the pursuit of anything. If it were, there would be less difficulty in the way of gaining it.

However the reply might be made that the constitution of the human mind is such as to make the pursuit of happiness its great object. Granted. Then will arise the question, what is happiness? Enjoyment, pleasure gratification! But these only in a very limited sense and only in such way as to lead to permanent happiness We must always look beyond the present. The animal is content to eat, drink and die. But not man. Whether we wish to do so or not, we must think of the future. That is, we cannot forever keep it out of our mind.

We ought then to apply this touch-stone of future benefit and helpfulness, to the subject of reading. The inquiry should be not what will give me immediate enjoyment, but what help will it bring to me in the future? Will it be any good to me hereafter to have read such a book? Will there be anything in it which it will delight me to remember and which I can always carry with me and think of with real pleasure?

The reply to such queries will not by any means exclude that large realm, entitled fiction from our reading. It will make us careful in our selections from this wide field in which so much that is passing away is found. From the readings of standard authors much that will be permanently useful may be gained.

The Black Helper in Africa.

The English carpenter has a "boy" to carry his tools for him; the English bricklayer has a native hodman to hand the bricks to him which he proceeds to set. Work requiring skill is very often done by whites because they do it much better, but white labor leans on the uses black labor. So on the railways the station masters and guards are white, but the heavy jobs which need little skill fall to the blacks; so field hands and those who actually herd the cattle are natives, though there are usually whites over them in a position of authority.

In all new countries skilled labor is dear, but in South Africa it is exceptionally dear, because the skilled white man insists on having blacks beneath him, and black labor, though it is cheap if measured by the price paid for it, is really dear if measured by what it accomplishes; for it is unskilled and uncertain, the native, except in a few parts of the older country, not yet having acquired that habit of steady and patient industry which makes labor effective. It is of course in the newest districts where the natives are still raw and scarcely removed from a savage state that this uncertainty is most felt.

In the gold fields of the Transvaal and Mashonaland the supply of native work-people often falls short, although at Johannesburg a native can earn £3 ($15) a month, besides his food and such lodging as he needs. The development of the mines is of course to some extent retarded by this difficulty of obtaining a permanent supply of labor.—*The Century.*

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

A Railroad Man's Remarkable Memory.

One of the Chicago railroads has a man in its employ who has a remarkable memory for cars and car numbers. It is his duty to keep account of the cars that come into the yards. When a train whistles he steps out on the platform without either book or pencil and takes a mental note of the cars as they pass by. While doing this he does not hesitate to engage in conversation with any acquaintance who may be near him. After the train has passed he goes back to his office and makes a complete and accurate record of the train, beginning with the first car and ending with the caboose. As a test of memory, he can begin at the caboose and record the numbers the other way or he can begin in the middle of the train and work both ways, giving car numbers, names of roads to which they belong and their relative position in the train. He has never been known to make a mistake.—Chicago *Times Herald.*

Tours to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early Autumn tours are offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 29 and October 13.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice is to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tours each cover a period of ten days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $55 from New York, $53 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as Chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the *Spectator*, Rushford, N. Y., says. "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by J. G. Gillam.

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